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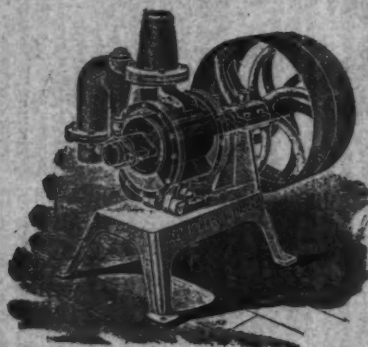
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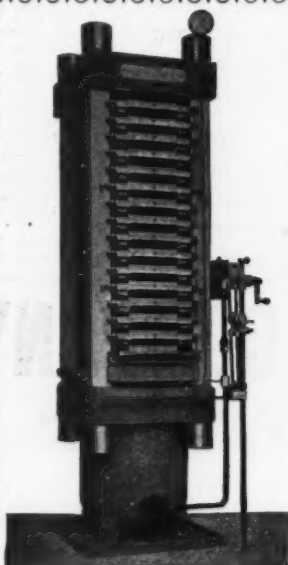
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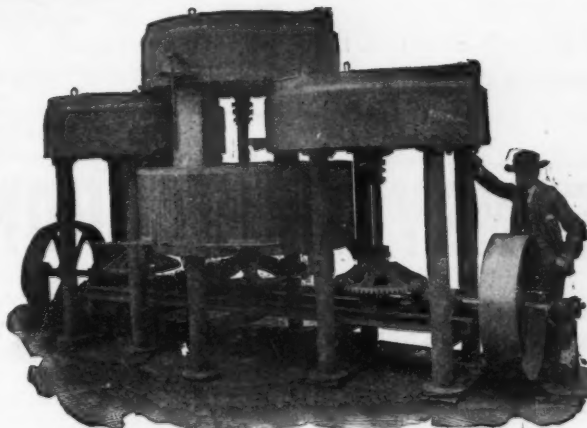
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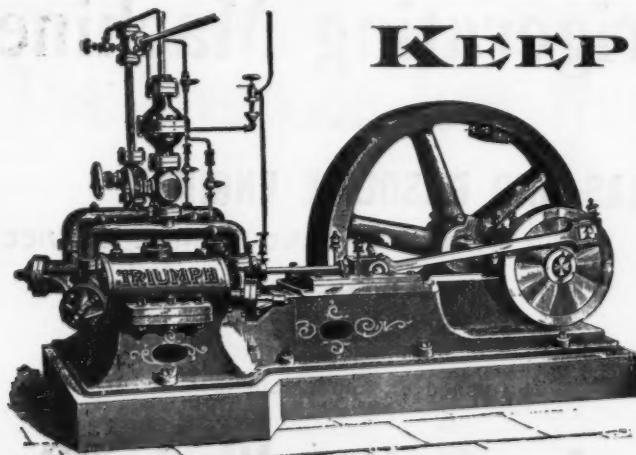
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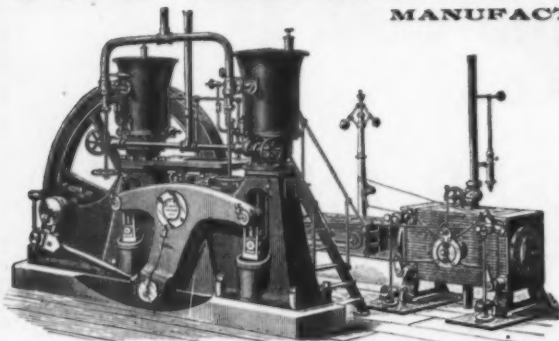


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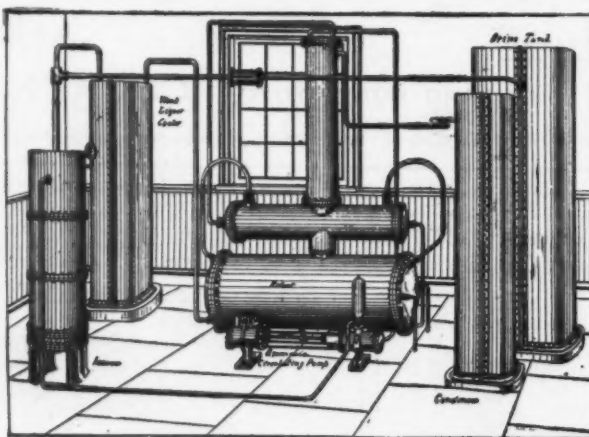
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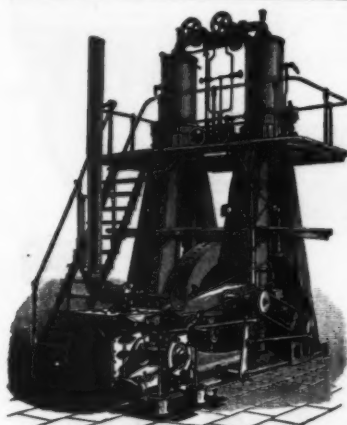
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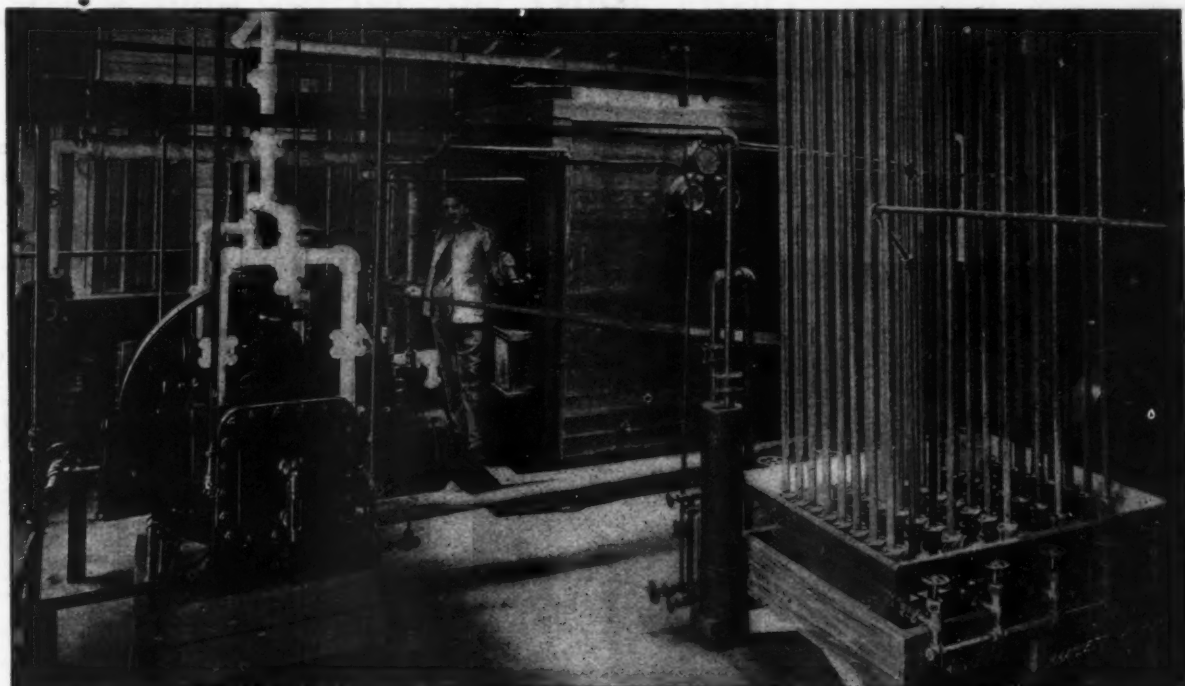
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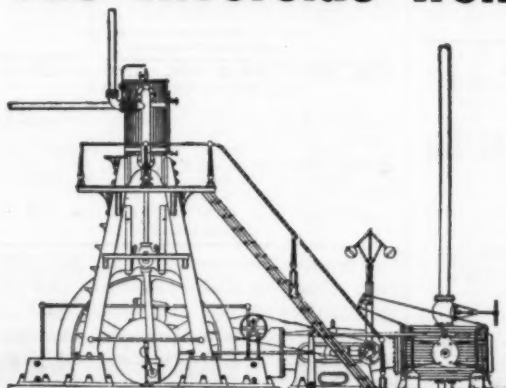
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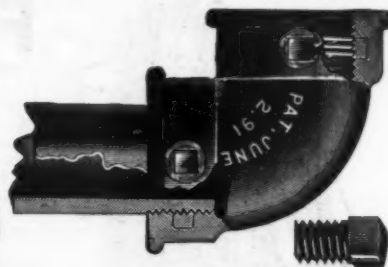


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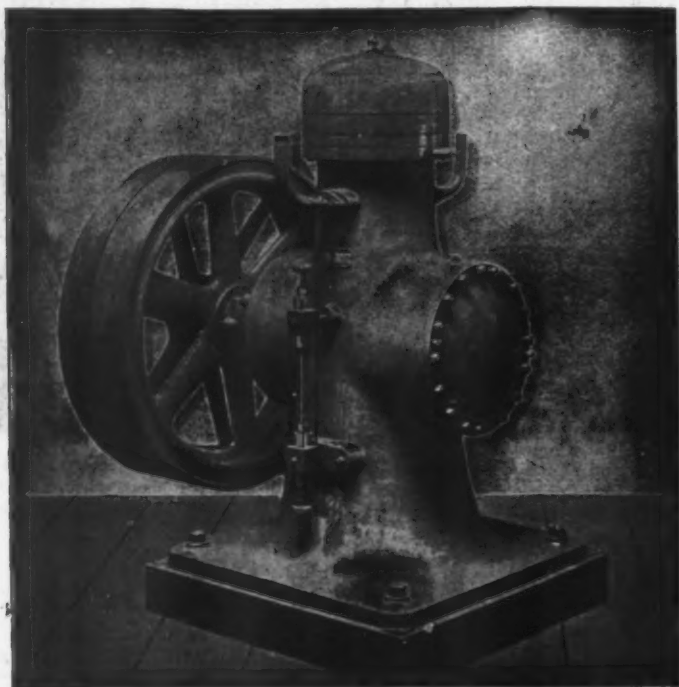
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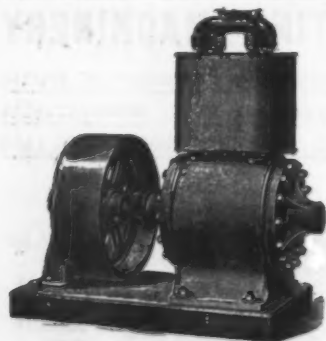
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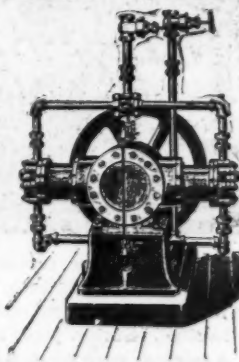
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THE ORGAN OF THE PROVISION AND MEAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XVII. Saturday, September 25, 1897. No. 13

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The New York headquarters of this journal as told in last week's issue, have again been materially enlarged and entirely refurnished. A commodious and well equipped writing and reading room has been provided for the convenience of our patrons and friends, both on this side and from foreign shores, and we cordially invite them to make use of the facilities offered. Our friends out of New York, who are sojourning in the city, if they choose, may have their mail sent in our care, and we shall be pleased to hold our services at your disposal in the future as we have in the past. Drop in and see us.

THE WAR AGAINST THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGES.

On Sept. 20 Judge Foster of the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision ordering the dissolution of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, declaring that it existed in violation of the anti-trust law. On Sept. 23, according to the latest newspaper reports, before going to press with this issue, Attorney General McKenna ordered to be filed in the Federal Court in Omaha, Neb., proceedings to perpetually enjoin the Live Stock Exchange from doing business. It is also announced that similar suits will be commenced in all States against Live Stock exchanges. That looks rather serious. Nobody will deny that there are grave abuses prevailing on many of our exchanges, whether they deal in stocks and bonds or in breadstuffs and provisions, or in live stock. But to crush these abuses is an entirely different thing from crushing the exchanges. Some facetious writer once remarked that a physician appears to him like a man with an axe standing at the bedside of the sick and striking. Sometimes the axe hits the malady, many times, however, it strikes the sick person. If the government choose to be like this physician and just strike blindly and wildly, it might hit lives and not maladies. Judge Foster himself states that boards of trade, exchanges and similar organizations, if properly conducted, are a benefit to the country. Now, is it the proper way to improve the conduct if you destroy the life? We fear that a matter of the greatest importance for public prosperity is about to be treated in a very slipshod manner.

DISCRIMINATION IN DUTIES.

At last the Attorney General has spoken. It took the Administration, of which he is the mouthpiece, a remarkably and suspiciously long time to choose between honesty and wisdom on one side and the protection of selfish greediness on the other. The opinion rendered by Mr. McKenna after lengthy deliberations and no doubt many conferences with party leaders, proves by its very wording, the great difficulties he encountered before reaching a final decision. But let us be satisfied that we have at last this decision and that it did not turn out very much worse, as it easily might have been.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the whole case upon which the Attorney General had to render his opinion, throws a glaring flashlight on the manner in which Congress is unfortunately used to dispose of nearly all legislation, principally in tariff matters. It is now admitted on all parts that the famous Section 22 was practically smuggled through Congress without its knowledge, and that with the exception of the few cunning instigators of the conspiracy, hardly any member of the National Legislative bodies, most probably even not the gentlemen in charge of the bill, realized that it was an attempt to revolutionize our commercial policy by stealth.

Section 4228 of the Revised Statutes, a law which dates back as far as 1823, provides that upon satisfactory proof given to the President by the government of any foreign nation that no discriminating duties are imposed by it on ships or cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States, whether the cargoes are of domestic or foreign origin, the President of the United States may issue a proclamation applying the same principles to the ships and cargoes of such foreign nation. Section 22 of the Dingley Bill, which, like Section 14 of the Wilson Tariff, treats of the discriminating duty of the per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by laws to be levied on all goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels not of the United States, differs, however, from the Democratic tariff laws in the exemptions from this

discrimination. While the Wilson tariff provided that the additional duty "shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any act of Congress to be entered in the ports of the United States, on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares and merchandise, imported in vessels of the United States," the Dingley Bill in striking out the words "or by any act of Congress," limited the exemptions distinctly to vessels of treaty powers. And it was the avowed intention of the cunning underhanded lawmakers to abrogate such treaties and to fully restore an old-fashioned policy of discriminating duties.

The smart conspirators have been fully exposed, and, thereby, met with ignominious failure. The Attorney General declared emphatically that a law of Congress cannot be repealed by inference, and pointing to the fact that on the very day of passing the Dingley Bill another law was passed on tonnage duties, as proof that Congress recognized Section 4228 as still in force, he further held that the additional clause of putting a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on foreign goods brought through Canada into the United States, cannot be and is not of any effect.

We may know from experience that the discriminators will not rest at this setback, but will try again. In future, however, they will be forced to an open attack and they will no longer be covered by a voluminous law that had to be jammed through as a party measure.

SHEEP vs. HOGS.

It has frequently been stated that we are raising too many sheep in this country, and, therefore, that which ought to be a source of wealth to us, is frequently a source of depression, the overloading of the market with hogs and hog products not leaving a fair margin, either to the farmers or to the packers. It is easy to state the source of the trouble, but it is more difficult to suggest a remedy. In this instance, however, we are not entirely beyond the possibilities of a remedy and relief. We have for years advised the cultivation of mutton as a desirable meat and the raising of more sheep and less hogs. The farming papers of the country have taken sides with us, and have supported our views, and there is no reason why the farmers should not do what is in their interest and what will help their bank accounts. A large part of the wealth of England and Australia is derived from sheep-raising. An increase in the number of sheep in this country and a decrease in the number of hogs would add considerably to the wealth of the Nation, especially of the farmers and of the packers, the more so now, when wool is amply protected and ought to bring a good price. Our contemporary, Wallace's Farmer, urges the farmers in the same manner as we do, and speaks especially for the State of Iowa, which is now a very large hog-raising State, but whatever relates to Iowa relates to a great extent to other Western States, and also to the South. Of course, it will not do to raise sheep on ground which is too flat or wet. But in the Blue Grass section of this country sheep would mature as well, if not better, than they do in the British islands. We have hotter Summers, it is true, but our Winters are more even than they are in England. The packers and commission men ought to educate the farmers to understand more the value of the sheep as an investment and of mutton as a desirable food. Sheep need some care, but, if it is bestowed upon them, there is no better investment to the farmer. Five acres of land will take care of twenty-five sheep and their lambs during the Summer, and in Winter no farmer will miss what they eat. Their fleeces will pay about \$1 apiece and their lambs a year old, if properly cared for, are good for \$3. If fattened to 100 pounds weight and put on the present market they are good for \$5 by the carload. It has been figured out by an authority that with oats and corn at 30 cents a bushel and oil meal at \$1.25 per hundred, a lamb from the time that it is two weeks old until it reaches one hundred pounds, which is in the eleventh month, will not consume more than \$1.35 worth of grain. In our opinion, the time is not very far distant when, with the scarcity of beef and with the high price which cattle command, we will have to resort

to eating mutton. There will also be a great export demand for the article. We have too much corn, too many hogs, too few sheep. Tell your commission merchants to encourage the farmers to raise sheep instead of hogs.

In spite of very severe attacks which the bears have made on the provision and lard market during the last week, which have been helped by good inside selling, brought about by the yellow fever scare, the market while lower is in about the same condition as it was last week. Every day nearer the winter season diminishes the danger of yellow fever becoming epidemic, and as we have frequently stated, it is too late in the season now for a dangerous spreading of the disease. It is of course alarming to open the papers and find that isolated cases of this sickness have been carried northward, but we side very fully with the president of the Board of Health of the city of New York who was not in the least alarmed when a steamer arrived there this week with two cases on board. He stated simply and frankly that this is not an unusual happening, and that all the year round ships from the West Indies and South American ports arrive with an occasional case of yellow fever and nobody pays any attention to that, and nobody would do so now except for the general scare that has been promulgated originally by bear operators and fostered by "anti-rebel newspapers." We contend and believe that owing to natural causes, principal among which are increased consumption and decreased live stock in Europe and henceforth increased export demand, provisions and especially lard, will see higher prices before the winter is over.

We have frequently called the attention of the trade to the great importance of proper insulation for refrigerating and chill rooms. In spite of this fact we hear constantly from manufacturers of ice and refrigerating machines that after they have installed their machines, packers and butchers are apt to blame the machine for the moisture which is found instead of blaming the poor insulation of their refrigerating chambers. It is a very poor investment to make a saving in the cost of insulation when constructing a chill room. One more thickness of boards and paper may save thousands of dollars' worth of meats and perishable goods from destruction. The conditions existing in a refrigerated chamber after the installation of a refrigerating machine are entirely different from those which existed when natural ice was used for cooling purposes and this ought to be taken into consideration. Proper insulation will give satisfaction and will save coal. Poor insulation means the contrary. We shall always be pleased to advise our friends about the best methods of insulation and about material which it is most advisable to use. One material ought to be absolutely excluded and that is sawdust. Never use sawdust or allow your architect to use it when constructing a chill room. It will become wet and instead of acting as a non-conductor, it will do the contrary and remain lying inside of your walls like a wet sponge. It is the poorest material that you can use for insulating purposes.

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard and hogs, which are quoted by the cwt., and pork and beef, by the bbl. or tierce.

DECLINES AND REACTIONS—NO SETTLED COURSE YET TO THE MARKET—LARGER RECEIPTS OF HOGS—YELLOW FEVER NEWS STILL WORKING.

Sentiment is at all times a powerful factor in developed bullish or bearish features; it usually catches hold and swings the position either too much one way or the other in advance of the legitimate outcome of influences from statistical positions or demands, while it is likely to abate or turn on the slightest chilling news that may come along to deaden enthusiasm. Perhaps the quick reversal of opinion over the immediate prospects for better values of grain and provisions has not been at any time more marked latterly than in the past week, and yet it cannot be said that the prospects of an unusually active consumption of our supplies by European markets through the season are less encouraging, or that there are marked indications of greater outputs than had been looked for in this country to dispirit operations. But, as concerns provisions, the alarm was taken when the yellow fever scare was sprung, while the incidental features developed since and which are more particularly alluded to elsewhere in this review have kept an uncertain, feverish look to affairs. When the long line of outside followers took it into their heads to drop provisions, it became a market for the packers to take car eof. This leading element stood up for awhile, and took up the offerings promptly, while a good deal of scalping was indulged in on the quick turns to prices. But the sentiment among the packers more recently has been either against carrying the lard or using it at times to weaken prices, in order to affect the values of hogs, supplies of which have been on some days rather large, to an excess of those of the previous week. The farmers are as active in marketing hogs at the current prices as they are in moving their grain forward. There is no question that hogs are bringing a satisfactory price, and that the disposition among the growers is to make the most of the current market. Naturally the packers are not anxious for an advancing tendency for the products at once, if indeed it were possible to give it just now more than temporary support. Our remark last week that it was doubtful if this or even next month would show substantially higher

prices for provisions seems clearer now than then, and yet there is indicated a better order of affairs as the season wears on in the well-recognized wants of all foreign markets, and in consideration of the fact that accumulations there are not made much ahead and that steady free buying will be a necessity after a little time is given them to use up their more than average takings on the spurt tendency of affairs only recently. There is no doubt that if affairs in this country should quicken again to strong speculative activity with something like a permanent upward tendency of prices the Continent and United Kingdom shippers would anticipate their wants and buy as latterly, liberally to assisting a new course of affairs. But, even though the products are cheaper now than a little while since, the fact that the position wobbles is sufficient to lend these foreign buyers to the conclusion that they had better wait a little while. The Continent buyers are particularly influenced in their negotiations by any setback to the products, as they bear in mind that their conservative attitude over our supplies for the last three years had kept them substantially right in all of their moves upon the offerings hence. The English shipper is beginning to figure that the nearly 2c. advance he is paying for some fancy cuts of meats on old prices is apt to shorten his distributions, and that it is advisable to hold off until he is forced into the market by an actual want. The contention, on the other hand, or by some portion of the trade here, is that hogs will either have to come down in prices or the products advance, since they are much more out of proportion than usual in their relation to each other, while it is hard just now to see where the profit comes in on the all-around outputs. There is no question but that the products would advance, with an approach to the activity of a

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(SEE PAGES 12, 43 AND 45 ALSO.)

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few weeks since, but until the demands show themselves vigorously and generally, we do not look for more than feeble fluctuations and possibly an advantage at times more to the buyers, particularly if hogs are to arrive as freely right along as through the past week. And this, notwithstanding the invariable wind-up of a day's trading in the dispatches from the West that the "market has a good undertone." While there has been considerable falling off in the demands from several main distributing points South for provisions, yet the yellow fever news has been worked for more than it was worth, while it has aided a good deal indirectly in making a more favorable market for the packers in gathering up the supplies of hogs. Our local trade has not recovered from its recent dullness. The lard refiners here are putting out about the average amount of Continent lard, and are comfortably busy, but they are not having any spurts of demand for large quantities to encourage them over any briak tendency of buying. The compressed lard trade has fallen off latterly, yet a fair quantity of it is moving out on home wants, with a moderate export movement taking place. The Provincial markets are not taking much pork here, preferring to go slow at current prices. The city cutters find a little increase of trading for hams, shoulders and bellies, although offering them at rather easier prices. The productions of meats and lard are even larger, and it is probable of lard that the stocks will not show a decided decrease this month, as had been expected, over the West, despite the fact that the shipments on consignments and on old buying orders for September delivery are remarkably large, especially of meats, whatever the quieter order of demand at present, and that close to last month's stocks will be carried over into the new crop months. The reports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,909 bbls. pork; 13,185,220 pounds lard, and 16,520,585 pounds meats, and which shows as against this time last year nearly double the quantity of meats going out, and about as much lard. The figures for last year for the same time were 1,766 bbls. pork; 13,736,911

lb lard, and 8,626,995 lb meats. The shipments from Chicago last week were 3,087 bbls. pork; 9,114,748 lb lard, and 19,033,010 lb meats, against, same week last year, 6,422 bbls. pork; 13,313,351 lb lard, and 16,782,947 lb meats.

The returns of the Department pointing to a decrease of 9.2 per cent. in the number of hogs for fattening, as against last year, is not given much attention, as previous indications from that quarter of the same tenor have been proven before the season closed to have been out of the way. There is every probability of as large a supply of hogs as in the previous year, while the reports of hog cholera are only, as usual, incidental to the feeding of new corn.

Concerning the corn crop, the weather the past week has not been significant; the crop is now made, and the general trade see no reason to expect any increase of estimates of the yield. The feeling now is that 1,750,000,000 bu. is quite as much as can be expected; and then the old holdings will be taken up close, as there could not be much surplus from the present crop for export after satisfying home requirements. It is by reason of this that corn has stood at times independent of an easier tendency for wheat. Corn is, as well, being sent rather less freely forward from farmers' hands, and the visible supply increased only 133,000 bu. last week. With the present prices on hogs it pays better to feed corn, although higher prices are confidently expected for the grain, as the supply wears away a little more freely.

Monday's market for provisions at Chicago opened 5@10c. higher on December and Jan. pork, and 2c. lower on October, while lard opened 2 points lower on September and 2 points higher on October, December and January, with ribs up 2½@5 points. From this there were reactions, but the close was 2@7c. above the early figures on pork; steady to 2 points advance on lard, and 2 points advance on ribs; September pork then sold at \$8.42 to \$8.47, closing at \$8.47 nominal; October pork at \$8.40 to \$8.50, closing at \$8.47 asked; December do. at \$8.45 to \$8.57, closing at \$8.52@8.55; January do. at \$9.45@9.55, closing at \$9.52 bid; ribs at \$5.42 for September, closing at that; \$5.40@5.45 for October, closing at \$5.42; \$4.95@5.05 for December, closing at \$5.00; \$4.95@5.00 for January, closing at \$4.97; lard at \$4.67½@4.70 for September, closing at \$4.70; \$4.67@4.72 for October, closing at \$4.70; \$4.75@4.80 for December, closing at \$4.77½; \$4.90@4.92 for January, closing at \$4.90 bid. The selling was done mainly by the Anglo-Am., while the other packers generally were buyers; there was also some little trading with the shorts and the outside interest was more marked upon that day than at any time since. The stronger feeling was, as well, encouraged by a considerable cash demand on the left over firm sentiment of the close of the week before, which led some of the outsiders to the belief that the time for a reaction had come. The receipts of hogs upon that day were 40,000 head, of which 26,000 head at Chicago, while the market prices were 5@10c. higher; same day last year the receipts were 44,000 head, of which 30,000 head at Chicago.

The New York market had shown on that day \$5.07½ asked for cash lard, and \$4.87½ for tanks, while 150 tcs. city were taken at \$4.75@4.80. Refined for the Continent stood at \$5.45; South America at \$5.75, and Brazil kegs at \$6.95, with a fair trading on compound lard at 4½@5c., while neutral lard, choice brands, was at 6½c. There were 300 bbls. pork taken at \$8.62½@8.25 for old mess, and \$9.50@10.00 for new mess; beef hams were at \$25.00@25.50. Cut meats were taken at 5½@5½c. for 1,500 pickled shoulders, and 2,000 pickled hams at 8½@8½c.; 10

lb average pickled bellies at 7½@7½c., and 12 lb average do., at 1@7½c. Hogs at 6c. for bacon; 6½c. for 180 lbs. average to 6½c. for 120 lb, and 6½@6½c. for pigs.

Beef is hard to sell to exporters, although it is well known that stocks in English markets are small, and that they must become buyers; but they look upon our current prices as too high. India mess tes. graded at \$13.50 to \$15, with the latter price rather extreme to sell.

Tuesday at Chicago brought another yellow fever fright. The reports from the West had it that there were 18 new cases in New Orleans and 10 in St. Louis. The market, after opening easier, soon worked down on heavy selling of ribs, believed to be by Swift. Then again wheat had declined, which added to the depression. The Anglo-American, Grieg, Wolf and Sterling and Hunt sold, especially pork, while Pringle bought considerable. Yet it was regarded that provisions were in strong hands and that the packers could do pretty much as they pleased with the market. Pork was at \$8.30 nominal for September; October was sold at \$8.25@8.40, closing at \$8.30 bid; December at \$8.30@8.47, closing at \$8.37½; Jan. at \$9.30@9.45, closing at \$9.37½. Lard—September closed at \$4.60 nominal; October sold at \$4.60@4.67, closing at \$4.60 bid; December at \$4.67@4.75, closing at \$4.67 bid; June at \$4.82@4.90, closing at \$4.82. Ribs—September closed \$5.17 nominal; October sold at \$5.15@5.35, closing at \$5.17 bid; December at \$4.92@5.02, closing at \$4.92 bid; January at \$4.90@4.97, closing at \$4.92 asked. The receipts of hogs were 45,000 head, of which 16,000 head at Chicago, with the market for the swine steady to 5c. higher.

The New York market showed cash lard offered at 5c., and tank lots offered at \$4.80; 75 tcs. city were sold at \$4.70; 25 boxes rib bellies brought 6½c. Refined lard was at 5.35 for the Continent; other prices had not changed.

Wednesday's Chicago market opened 12c. lower on pork, 5c. down on lard, and 5@7c. on ribs, but these were the lowest figures of the day, as, in sympathy with a reaction for wheat, there was a turn upward of 10@15c. for pork, 2½@7½c. on ribs and 5c. on lard. Thus the sales were: Pork—October at \$8.17½@8.32½, closing at \$8.32½; December at \$8.25@8.40, closing at \$8.40; January at \$9.27½@9.37½, closing at \$9.37½. Lard—October at \$4.55@4.60, closing at \$4.60; December at \$4.60@4.67½, closing at \$4.65; January at \$4.75@4.80, closing at \$4.80. Ribs—October, \$5.07½@5.12½, closing at \$5.10; December at \$4.87½@4.95, closing at \$4.95; January at \$4.87½@4.92½, closing at \$4.92½. The Anglo-American continued selling, as well as Robson and Lamson, provisions generally, while Barrett sold ribs. Herman Loeb was reported as a good buyer of January ribs. The weather in the South was reported as cold enough to kill yellow fever germs. The receipts of hogs were large, or 69,000 head, of which Chicago had 32,000 head. The market there on hogs was 5@10c. lower. Last year, same day, receipts were 59,900 head, including 30,000 head at Chicago.

In New York cash Western lard was offered early at \$4.95, and closed at \$5.00, with tanks at \$4.80. Sales of 70 tcs. city at \$4.70@4.75. Refined had not changed from the day before, while pork, cut meats and hogs were as on Tuesday.

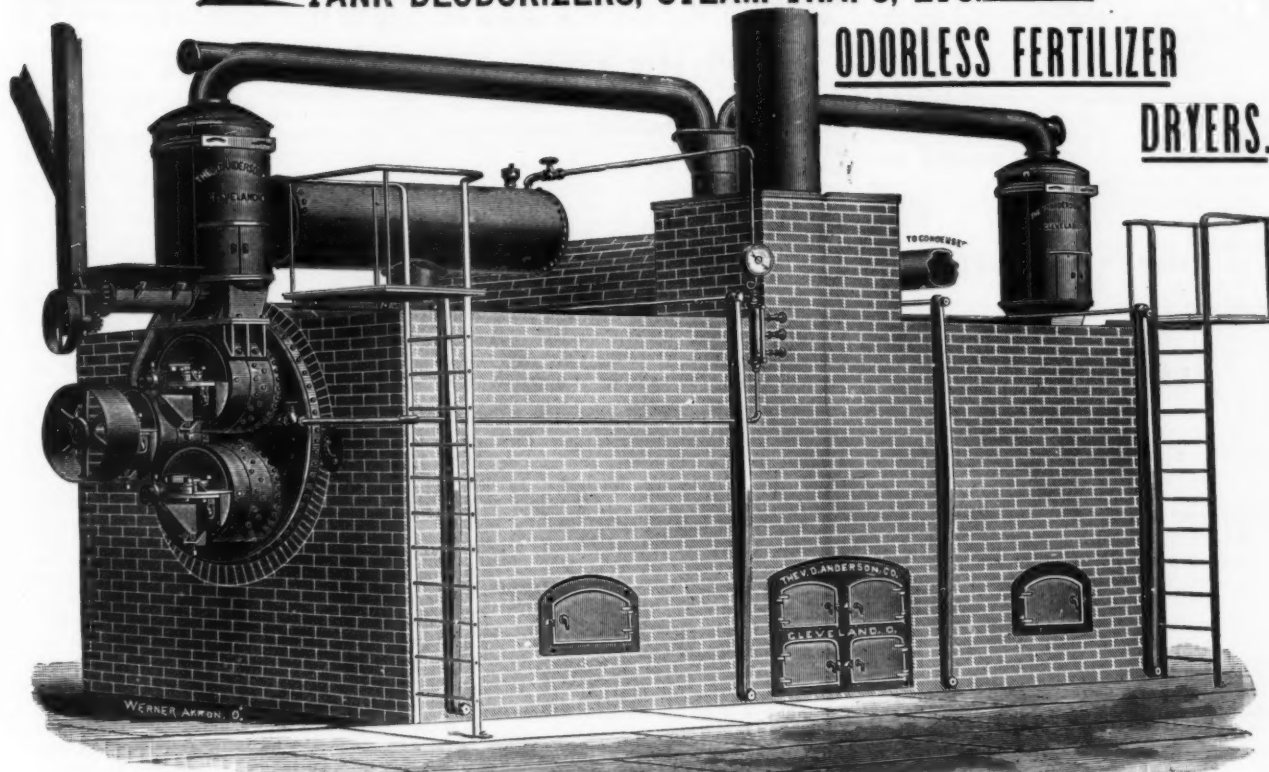
Thursday's market at Chicago opened at a decline. The receipts of hogs were large again over the West, and reached fully 61,000 head, of which 31,000 head at Chicago, against 60,600 head same day last year, including 34,000 head at Chicago. These liberal supplies are a surprise to the packers,

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and disconcert their intentions over the products, while they form the main reason for the selling movement of the list, and the declining tendency, although one or two of the packers made an effort to support the market perhaps be difficult to buy much stuff would perhaps be difficult to buy much stuff except as the outside came in to hammer it. It is believed that Armour is bullish on provisions, but more especially January options and particularly of ribs, while on all breaks the English buyers take hold with some confidence. A telegram from the West said that the statement of the crop of hogs in the British Isles was out to-day, and that it showed a shortage of 600,000 head. The range of prices at Chicago were: Pork—September closed at \$8.25; October opened at \$8.27, sold down to \$8.20, up to \$8.27, closing at \$8.25; December opened at \$8.35, sold to \$8.37, down to \$8.27, up to \$8.37, closing at \$8.32 bid; January opened at \$9.35, went down to \$9.30, up to \$9.35, closing at \$9.32 nominal. Lard closed at \$4.55 nominal for September; October opened at \$4.57 bid, sold to \$4.60, and back to \$4.55, closing at \$4.55; December opened at \$4.65, sold down to \$4.62, up to \$4.65, back to \$4.60, closing at \$4.60; January opened at \$4.80, down to \$4.75, up to \$4.80, closing at \$4.77 asked. Ribs—September closed at \$5.10; October opened at \$5.12, sold down to \$5.07, up to \$5.12, closing at \$5.10; December opened at \$4.87, sold to \$4.92, closing at \$4.90; January opened at \$4.92, sold down to \$4.87, closing at \$4.87; \$4.90.

The New York market is back again to sellers of cash Western at \$4.95, with tanks at \$4.77½. There were 100 tes. city obtained at \$4.70; \$4.75. Refined was easier, with Continent at \$5.40; South American at \$4.70; do. kegs at \$6.95; compound at 4½¢. Dressed hogs ranged from 6 to 6½¢. for bacon to 120 lb average, and pigs at 6½¢. Of city cut meats sales of 500 pickled shoulders at 5½¢, 1,000 pickled hams at 8½¢; 4,000 pickled bellies, 10 lb average, 7½¢; do., 12 lb average, quoted at 7¢. Of pork there were 200 bbls. taken for export at old prices.

(For Later Report see Page 42.)

An Appreciated Feature.

The latest Patents and Trade-marks of interest to the trade are reported in detail and illustrated each week in this paper, and the attention of the trade is called thereto. Packing houses, cottonseed oil manufacturers and refiners, sausage manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, soap manufacturers and others in the trades covered by "The National Provisioner" are thus brought into communication with the latest, most improved, labor-saving machinery. This feature alone is well worth the price of a subscription to this journal. Price, \$4 per annum. Foreign, \$5.

At a meeting of the Sioux City (Iowa) Butchers' Association last week, a resolution was adopted making an advance of 2½¢. per pound on meat of all kinds. This action was taken on account of the higher price of live stock. Not all the butchers have signed the agreement.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, New York, N. Y., August 23, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1897, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions), required for use thereof, during seven months, commencing December 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburg Barracks, cabbage. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened October 1, 1897," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. **WELLS WILLARD**, Major, Acting Chief Com'y.

* Cattle exports for the year to Aug. 31 were 269,493 head on the hoof, being 8,595 more than during the corresponding twelve months ending a year ago. The gain in exports of fresh beef was 5,653,329 lb. The export business is not large in comparison with the whole volume of business done, but it is worth fostering and developing. England and Scotland continue to be our best and almost our only customers for beef cattle and fresh beef. Other countries, especially France, Belgium and Germany, which discriminate against our meats, should be compelled to do so on the ground of home protection, and not upon the flimsy and unsupportable claim of disease. This country needs to assume a more aggressive policy in relation to extending our foreign trade. The Chicago Sun, commenting on the subject, says: "If any country doesn't want our goods to compete with theirs let them honestly say so, and not try to 'whip the devil around the stump.' Doubtless it is more diplomatic to trump up some unfair excuse, but it would be more manly to tell the truth about it."

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

284-286 Pearl Street, New York.

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except oleo and animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon.

TALLOW.—At the beginning of the week there were signs of less firm holding on the part of one melter, who was disposed to sell a lot of 200 hhds. city at 3¾. As there had been uniform holding at 4, and talk of indifference over selling even at that price, it was clear that some parties, when they had cleared up their deliveries on contracts and made an accumulation, were not disposed to carry it in store, but would rather get the money for the goods at once. The open bidding for the supply on offer was 3½. It was intimated that not only the 200 hhds. would be taken up at 3½, but if the other melters would sell 500 hhds. the same price would be paid them. There was a suspicion that the disposition to buy the larger quantity was on Western account, although some parties had the belief that the home trade was negotiating for it. However, the two melters who have the largest supply declined to weaken from their old holding rate. The new position of the market does not look steady, and it is regarded as likely that stocks will have to be held a considerable time longer before stronger rates are made, although the sentiment is that before the year closes the market will reach a decidedly higher price. Just at present the soap trade is getting along with about 200 hhds. city, delivered on contracts weekly, and the market receipts of country made lots. The melters in the country have had their views influenced by the firm holding of supplies here, and in many instances are allowing their makes to accumulate on their hands; therefore, the current order of moderate receipts here. They have been shipping, as well, less freely to the West. The Chicago market has broken away from its firm position, and has settled back to the price that prevailed before the recent upward spirit. Yet Chicago has not a large stock. Of its best packers' grade its supplies are only enlarging a little here and there, but it has found the soap trade demands at a standstill, while its general position has been affected by the setback to provisions. There were last week 500 tes. best packers sold there at 4½, after which the market settled to offers to sell at 4¼; then later at 4¼, while it was regarded as a 4 point market to sell. The entire position must depend for awhile, as it seems now, upon the requirements for ham

(Continued on page 22.)

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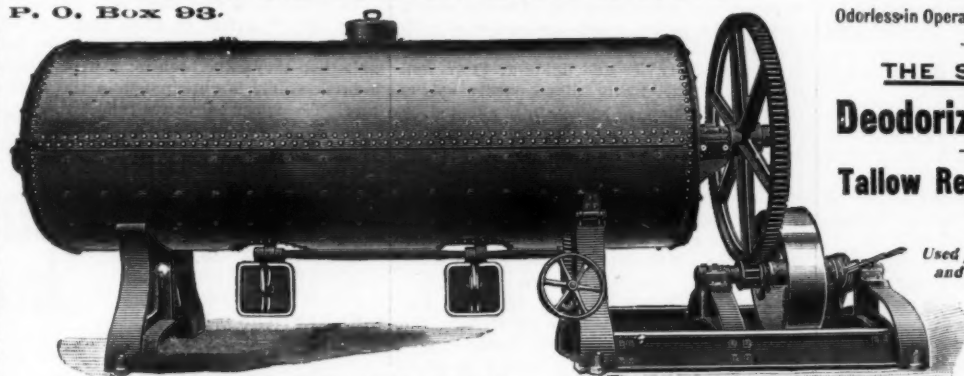
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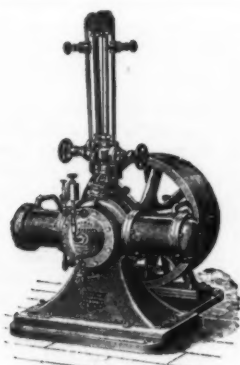
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Index to Advertisements can be found on Page 7.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is somewhat stronger than it was last week. Branded hides seemed particularly susceptible to weakening influences, although they are somewhat stronger than they were. Some concessions have been allowed, but it is thought that stock is now generally commanding the current figure. Traffic is fair and the market is fairly well cleaned up. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, are somewhat firmer than they were last week, and are offering on a basis of $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had a fair sale and show a firmer tone. They are quotable at $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had some call and are steadier. They are offering at $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, are in some request. The receipts are rather more generous and larger than the demand. There are some accumulations. They are offering at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have had a good call. They are now quotable at $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Under 55 lb, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED COWS have been in active request, large sales having been made on a basis of $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. They are at present offering at $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS are firmly maintained, although in limited demand, at 9c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market has weakened materially. Despite this many holders are demanding the "high dollar." The tanners are manifesting little disposition to buy. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have been in active request. They are firmer than they were last week, although still offering at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 2, 9c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have had a limited call with increased receipts; consequently there are some accumulations. This stock is offering at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have been free sellers at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c., and are now quotable at $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, have had some sale on a basis of $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some holders are now asking $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS.—Few available and offering at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—No. 1 country skins, 7 to 15 lb, moved freely at 13c., large quantities changing hands, although in small instalments.

KIPS.—No. 1, 15 to 25 lb, have had a good call at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1 and 10c. for No. 2.

DEACONS are in no especial demand at $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SLUNKS are in a similar position at $25\frac{1}{2}$ @ $27\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HORSE HIDES have sold freely in small instalments at $\$3$ @ $\$3.15$.

SHEEPSKINS.—Pelts continue scarce and high, the prices tending to impede traffic. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 70 @ 80 c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 35 @ 40 c.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 75c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 20 @ 30 c.

PACKER LAMBS, 70 @ 75 c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 25 @ 60 c.

KANSAS CITY.

At the first of the week there was a perceptible weakness among the packers on branded stock. It is questionable if Texas

steers could not have been purchased at one time at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., lights and extremes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. But the large tanners evidently determined to keep up the market, came in and purchased freely of branded cows at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. and Colorado steers at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. This had the effect of strengthening the entire line of branded stock at present writing. The tanners purchased freely of native steers and native cows; this market is at present entirely cleaned up of native steers, except some lights, which the packer is holding above the actual value, as while willing to have sold heavies and lights at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; for the lights alone packer asking $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. The policy so successfully adopted by the packers in the last few months of putting up the market $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher after a sale has proven a good card, but when prices are as high as at present writing the policy may be a questionable one in the very near future. The effects of such policy could easily be seen last week when the later advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. could not be forced upon the tanners. People who were willing to pay at what the Trust had purchased for would not, as usual, take the $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance. They all held back—and a "baby" panic seemed to have seized the packers, who grew nervous, and had not the Trust come to the rescue there would have been a bad break in the market, among the smaller packers more especially. It is now commencing to be a very interesting question how long the few large tanners are going to come forward and help the packers in selling their surplus hides. It is already mooted that some fine day those tanners will make large sales of leather so as to give them a clean deck on the high-priced hides now on hand, then they will gracefully retire from the market, and by persistent keeping out of it a few weeks the prices will easily shade off a half, if not a cent. If the country should continue to take leather at high prices, the large tanners will continue to buy, but if hides are not profitable to tan at present prices there will come a break some fine day. To be sure, there are quite a number of tanners now that do not want to see hides any lower and would be glad to see the Trust take up the surplus right straight along, but if such tanners as these refuse to continue to buy at high prices, and the Trust does not come to the rescue of the market, the tanners who are short of hides will pound it to a queen's taste. It would look as if it were getting a little risky for some packers to hesitate to sell at present prices.

SHEEPSKINS continue scarce and in good demand. The largest slaughterers have no trouble in disposing of their offerings, but they are not inclined to speculate at present; however, when weather gets cooler, and not much risk of the skins being heated, they may not be such liberal sellers. Skins are cheap at present prices. A good demand for the stabs, and wool is not going begging for purchasers.

BOSTON.

The beaneaters are rather prone to concession. The accumulation of buffs are light, so is the demand, as the tanners continue coy. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The offerings continue light, prices unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS are in active request at full prices. This applies especially to fresh stock.

PHILADELPHIA.

Quaker tanners continue to quake at the high prices of raw materials. Prices are firmly sustained, despite the apathetic attitude of buyers. Some large sales of cowhides are noted. We quote:

CITY STEERS, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 c.

CITY COWS, 10 @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY STEERS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BULLS (all weights), 8c.

CALFSKINS are scarce, high and show a tendency to advance.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is decidedly firm and has an upward trend. Wool skins, $\$1$; lambskins, 65 @ 70 c.; shearlings, 55 @ 60 c.

NEW YORK.

To quote from the small boy, "Things are dead slow." Prices continue stiff and offerings light. Conditions are rather more favorable than they have been for a week past and a brisk traffic is anticipated in the near future. The appended prices reflect the present condition of the market. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, are light sellers at $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS have had little call at $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CITY COWS, 10c.

NATIVE BULLS, $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES, $\$2.50$ @ $\$2.75$.

SUMMARY.

The hide situation is somewhat stronger than it has been for the past week. As was anticipated, the increased price of leather has had a tendency to impede its sale, and this is exerting an adverse influence over hide prices. The tanners, particularly in the Eastern and Middle States, are very shy about contracting for any hides not intended for immediate use. They are holding off partially because of the high prices and partially on account of their inability to dispose of a sufficient quantity of their product at the now general advance. It is a well known fact that the sole leather tanners as a class have been sailing very close to the wind for the past year, and that many of them have been running at a loss. If the dividends (which unfortunately have been mainly conspicuous by their absence) of the largest tanning enterprise of this country are to be accepted as any criterion, its operation cannot have been particularly profitable for the past two years. As the multitudinous storehouses of the aforesaid concern are teeming with leather, the management are waiting in anxious anticipation of a material advance. Such an advance would, it is claimed, yield to them a larger profit than has been realized on their sales for a considerable period.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Colorado steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 1 Texas steers, $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 1 native cows, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; under 55 lb, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; branded cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.; native bulls, 9c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 2, 9c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; branded steers and cows, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; native bulls, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; calfskins, 13c. for No. 1; kips, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1; 10c. for No. 2; deacons, $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; slunks, 25 @ $27\frac{1}{2}$ c.; horse hides, $\$3$ @ $\$3.15$; sheepskins, packer pelts, 70 @ 80 c.; country pelts, 35 @ 40 c.; packer shearlings, 75c.; country shearlings, 20 @ 30 c.; packer lambs, 70 @ 75 c.; country lambs, 25 @ 60 c.

BOSTON.—

Buff hides, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; New England hides, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA.—

Country steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c.; country cows, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country bulls, 8c.

NEW YORK.—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; butt-branded steers, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; side-branded steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.; city cows, 10c.; native bulls, $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.; country cows, 9 @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, $\$2.50$ @ $\$2.75$.

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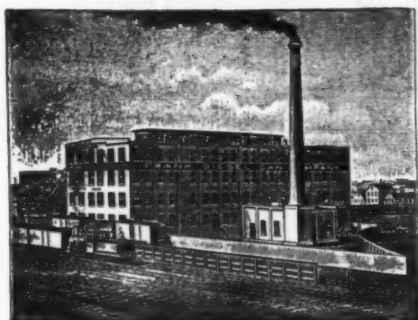
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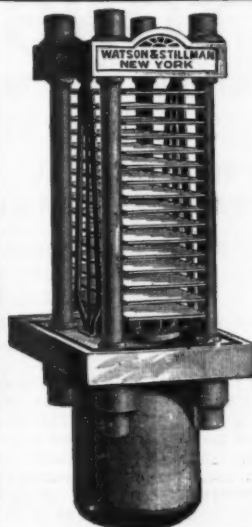
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OUR YELLOW BOOK

SEE COUPON PAGE 22.

HIDELETS.

The Ferry street, New York, leather store of Hans Rees' Sons was recently "burgled." Walter S. Lapham, the hide broker of 9 Ferry street, visited Chicago this week.

If Joseph Rogers, head bookkeeper for the big belting firm of Yayerweather & Ladew, 240 Eldridge street, New York City, had been as expert at picking winners at Sheephead as he was in covering up his ten years of continuous defalcation, his firm would be in \$18,000 and Joseph would not be in jail.

Capt. J. B. Dewson, the well known Gold street, New York City, hide broker, has resigned his commission as captain in the Seventh New York Regiment. Capt. Dewson has been prominently identified with the regiment for twenty-seven years.

Daniel Kaupher, a prominent Newark, N. J., tanner, was killed the latter part of last week while attempting to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is quite a large business in Australian skins. The value of the opossum, kangaroo and similar skins exported from New South Wales in 1895 was estimated at £181,035. The other colonies report skins and hides to the value of £1,000,000 per year. The most valuable of the furs are the black opossum from Tasmania. There are several varieties of opossum in New South Wales. The most numerous are the "common" opossum, with its long gray fur of wooly texture. The kaola, or domestic bear, the flying squirrel, the wallaby and the kangaroo are slaughtered every year in large numbers.—Der Ledermarkt.

Joseph Hecht, of Joseph Hecht & Son, New York, arrived home from his European trip Saturday last, much improved in health. A welcome awaited him by the employés, who had decorated the office with floral tokens.

Acting upon the request of the Secretary of Agriculture the Treasury Department has requested the Secretary of State to instruct all consular officers of the United States to refuse authentication of invoices of hides of cattle from districts in which anthrax exists. This request is made in view of the fact that a number of deaths of human beings and cattle recently occurred at Falls Creek, Pa., in consequence of the manipulation of hides in tanneries at that place.

E. Sterling, the Gold street hide broker, has returned from a month's outing in the Pennsylvania mountains.

The tanneries of Jacob Loppman, East Tawas, Mich., have recently been damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000.

Patrick Reilly, the senior member of the patent leather tanning concern of Newark, N. J., is now sojourning in Europe, and will return early in October. Meanwhile the extensive additions to the plant are being conducted under the supervision of Mr. Reilly's son and partner.

* Armour Co., of Chicago, as has already been told in this paper, have gone in the butter and egg business, this new feature of the provision trade having been decided upon when the Illinois law forbidding the sale of butterine went into effect July 1. "We have first-rate facilities for handling these products," said Mr. Brine, "and we have gone into the branch because we feel that we can compete with any house in the country. We went into the business from a strictly business standpoint, as we have always done in every step we have taken. We are competing with all in general and no one in particular."

The first shipment of the export cattle bought in Gazewell, Va., by Nelson Morris & Co., was forwarded from there recently. In the shipment were about 400 of the finest bees, averaging 1,500 pounds.

**COTTONSEED OIL.
WEEKLY REVIEW.**

All articles under this head are quoted by the gallon.

PRESSURE TO SELL—LOWER MARKET.

This market has developed through the week some surprising features to the entire interest here and at the South. It had been confidently expected all through the season that the cotton crop would be late, and that the mills would not get actively at work on the production of oil within at least three weeks of the average time. But the reports from many sections within two or three days have implied an earlier marketing of seed than usual even. The long drouth, while it has injured cotton, yet it has opened the bolls and hastened a supply of seed. From many sources come advices of the probabilities of seed supplies being furnished even two weeks earlier than in average seasons. The first intimation of this came on Tuesday, when a large number of offers from the South came to sell new oil for future deliveries. None of these named under 26, but the pressure and anxiety of marketing tended to break the market sharply on some lots that were held here, and the price went down on prime yellow to 25½, at which 100 bbls. were sold, while there was an offer to sell 1,000 bbls. more at that. It was merely anticipating the market about ½, since the trade here now feels that the South will be ready to sell before the close of the week at 25½, while not looking for a lower price than 25; and doubtful if a concession from 25½ will be necessary. The impression is that export markets will become interested when it becomes generally understood that oil can be

among brokers and commission men here had freely at the notable reduction, but insist now there is a pause over export interest since the foreign sources of consumption generally had been scared out in the recent upward movement, and have thought it best to hold off rather than intimate what they would pay here, while not expecting that there was a possibility of a decline of the character noted quite so soon on the new crop year. Of course, there is not implied that all sections South are in a position through the weather development to furnish liberally sooner than anticipated a seed supply, but from the tenor of the advices and the desire of the mills to get contracts ahead on their productions of oil, there is no question that many of the mills which had expected to run on short time for a few weeks will be able to get all the seed they may need at a decidedly earlier date than they had expected. Then, again, the mills are looking not only for an active but a much enlarged output of the oil for the season, and feel that it is to their advantage to market their early productions as promptly as possible, especially as they are able to get seed at some decline on late prices.

Another feature which would seem to bear against prices here a little is in the outcome of the yellow fever scare in certain sections of the South. So long as the quarantine laws are operative in the Mississippi Valley and at New Orleans, oil that usually moves for a market for export from the latter point and in other channels generally from both sections, will to some extent be diverted to this market, and will give a freer supply of new oil at the blush of the season upon our home point than usually calculated upon. It would seem from this that New York might be affected to a relatively lower price with

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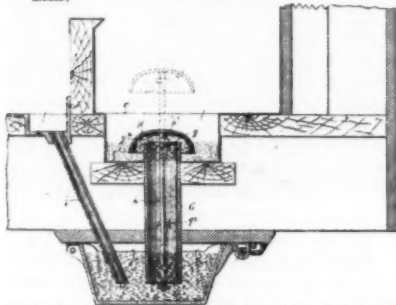
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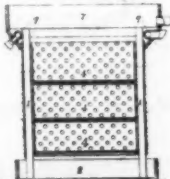
589,998. TRAP FOR REFRIGERATOR-CARS. CHAS. W. BRADLEY, Rochester, N. Y. Filed Oct. 4, 1896. Serial No. 564,615. (No model.)



Claim.—1. The combination of the body of a refrigerator-vehicle, a receiving-chamber extending downwardly from the upper face of the floor of the vehicle-body and having its upper end open, a second receiving-chamber supported beneath the floor of the vehicle-body and having its upper end open, a substantially upright conduit or pipe extending through the base of the first receiving-chamber and the floor of the vehicle-body, said conduit or pipe having its upper end extended above the base of the first receiving-chamber and provided with an inlet arranged beneath the open end of said receiving-chamber, and having its lower end provided with an outlet arranged beneath the open end of the second receiving-chamber, and a hood or cap for the upper end of the conduit or pipe movable into and out of the first receiving-chamber through its upper open end and provided with a depending stem movable lengthwise in said conduit or pipe, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the body of a refrigerator-vehicle, a drip-receptacle extending upwardly above the floor of the vehicle-body, a receiving-chamber extending downwardly from the upper face of the floor of the vehicle-body and having its upper end open and communicating with said drip-receptacle, a second receiving-chamber supported beneath the floor of the vehicle-body and having its upper end open, a substantially upright conduit or pipe extending through the base of the first receiving-chamber and the floor of the vehicle-body, said conduit or pipe having its upper end extended above the base of the first receiving-chamber and provided with an inlet arranged beneath the open end of said receiving-chamber, and having its lower end provided with an outlet arranged beneath the open end of the second receiving-chamber, and a hood or cap for the upper end of the conduit or pipe movable through the upper open end of the first receiving-chamber into the drip-receptacle and provided with a depending stem movable lengthwise in said conduit or pipe, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

589,922. REFRIGERATOR. JAMES C. AYERS, San Francisco, Cal. Filed Dec. 2, 1896. Serial No. 614,958. (No model.)



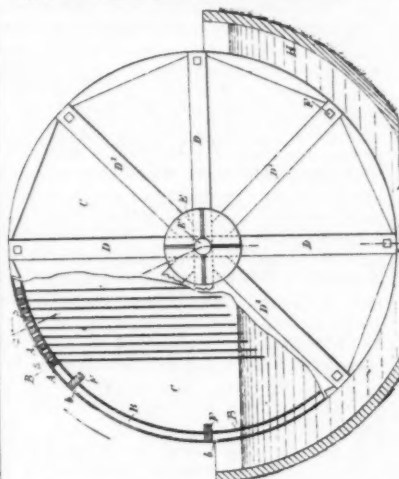
Claim.—1. In a refrigerator, a main frame, an inner food-containing chamber having perforated sides and open at the top, and an outer insulating chamber or case out of contact with said inner chamber, having walls composed of permeable textile material, in combination with a water-pan surmounting and overhanging the said main frame and outer walls, a perforated pipe arranged beneath the overhanging edge of the said water-pan and beyond the said outer walls, and a pipe connection with suitable stop-cock for supplying water to the said perforated pipe, substantially as specified.

2. In a refrigerator, a main frame, an inner food-containing chamber having perforated sides and open at the top, and an outer insulating chamber or case out of contact with said inner chamber, having walls composed of permeable textile material, in combination with a water-pan surmounting and overhanging the said main frame and outer walls, a perforated pipe arranged beneath the overhanging edge of the said water-pan and beyond the said outer walls, a wasteway for the said perforated pipe, and a pipe connection with suitable stop-cock between said perforated pipe and said water-pan, substantially as specified.

3. In a refrigerator, a main frame, an inner food-containing chamber having perforated sides and open at the top, and an outer insulating chamber or case out of contact with said inner chamber, having walls composed of permeable textile material, in combination with a water-pan surmounting and overhanging the said main frame and outer walls, a perforated pipe arranged beneath the overhanging edge of the said water-pan and beyond the said outer walls, a wasteway for the said perforated pipe, a pipe connection with suitable stop-cock for supplying water to the said perforated pipe, a drip-pan 2, and a waste-pipe 14, substantially as specified.

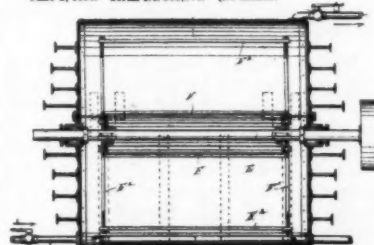
4. In a refrigerator, a main frame, an inner food-containing chamber having perforated sides and open at the top, and an outer insulating chamber or case out of contact with said inner chamber, having walls composed of permeable textile material, in combination with a water-pan surmounting and overhanging the said main frame and outer walls, a perforated pipe arranged beneath the overhanging edge of the said water-pan and beyond the said outer walls, a cornice extending from the outer edge of the said water-pan to and in contact with the textile covering of the outer wall, and a pipe connection with suitable stop-cock for supplying water to the said perforated pipe, substantially as specified.

590,061. ROTARY DRUM FOR TANNING LEATHER. VALLEY GALLIES, Longwood, France. Filed Apr. 30, 1896. Serial No. 569,642. (No model.) Patented in France Nov. 11, 1896. No. 251,592.



Claim.—A rotary leather-tanning drum comprising in combination two heads C D F united by tie-braces F and furnished with exterior journals E by which the drum is mounted in a tank, circular metal channel-plates B attached to the faces of said heads and divided by said braces F into a number of arc-shaped sections each of which has an opening b, bars A from which the skins may be suspended by their edges and the extremities of which enter through the notches or openings b into the channels of the said channel-plates, and means for closing the said notches or openings when the bars are in place, all substantially as herein described.

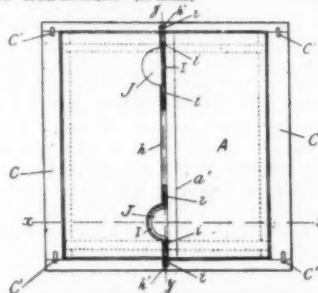
590,170. TANNING. CHARLES G. SHAW, Cheboygan, Mich. Filed June 2, 1896. Serial No. 568,970. (No model.)



Claim.—1. A machine for washing hides having a stationary exterior shell, a shaft revolvably mounted in the shell, a reel fixed on the shaft, the reel having cross-bars and heads, and a circular hub inclosed by the reel, the hub extending parallel with the shaft from one head to the other and being formed of separated slats through which liquid may freely circulate, substantially as described.

2. A machine for washing hides, the machine having a stationary and circular exterior shell provided with inlet and outlet orifices, a shaft revolvably mounted within and axially coincident to the shell, two spider heads fixed to the shaft, cross-bars extending from one head to the other, the head and cross-bars forming a reel, and a circular hub located within the reel and surrounding the shaft, the hub extending from one head to the other and being formed of separated slats so that liquid may pass freely through the hub, substantially as described.

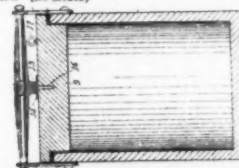
589,948. BUTTER-BOX. SUREX PICHÉ, Ste. Anne de la Peronne, Canada, assignor of two-thirds to Telephore Piché, same place, and François Xavier Orde Trudel, St. Prosper, Canada. Filed Apr. 27, 1897. Serial No. 634,150. (No model.)



Claim.—In a butter-box, the combination, with the sides provided with grooves, of a cover formed in two parts connected by a tongue and groove and provided with tongues t for engaging with the said grooves in the sides, and grooves g in its under side; and a back and front provided with tongues f and grooves f' in their tops, said tongues f being adapted to engage with the said grooves g, substantially as set forth.

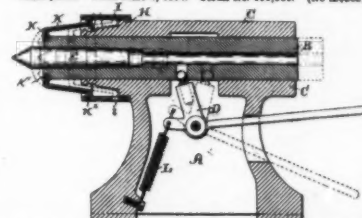
* The meat inspectors of London have discovered that not only is horseflesh served to unsuspecting customers in the metropolis as beef, but also that goats' flesh masquerades as venison in many restaurants.

589,998. COMBINED PRESS AND PRESERVING-RECEPTACLE. MICHAEL W. QUIN, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Jan. 28, 1897. Serial No. 630,491. (No model.)



Claim.—The combination of a body or receptacle, provided near its upper end with a semicircular head, a removable wire fitting beneath said head and shaped to conform to the shape of the body or receptacle, and having its ends bent upwardly adjacent to the ends of the head to form arms, said arms extending above the upper edge of the body or receptacle, the upper extremities of the arms being bent over, said bent-over portions being in a plane with the arms, whereby integral removable journal-bearings are formed, a top or cover for the body or receptacle, and adapted to extend downwardly therein to form a compression-plate, an eccentric-bar extending across the top or cover and having its ends removably journaled in the bent-over upper ends of the arms of the wire, and means for turning the bar so as to cause the same, when turned in one direction, to press firmly on the top or cover, and, when turned in the opposite direction, to remove pressure therefrom.

590,498. GRINDING-MACHINE. CHARLES H. NORTON, Providence, R. I., assignor to The Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed June 3, 1897. Serial No. 630,086. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a grinding-machine, the combination with a reciprocating part of the machine and the end of the fixed part beyond which the reciprocating part moves, of a tapering surface provided with a groove, a sleeve, overhanging the tapering part and grooved on the fixed part of the machine, and a guard secured to the reciprocating part of the machine and in sliding contact with the sleeve, whereby the surface of the reciprocating part is protected against water and grit, as described.

2. In a grinding-machine, the combination with the arbor B, the center K, and head of a foot-rest, of the sleeve I, and the guard K having a sliding contact with the interior of the sleeve, whereby the projecting end of the arbor is protected and inclosed, as and for the purpose described.

590,459. REFRIGERATING-PIPE COVERING. ROBERT W. LYTEL, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the Marston Company, Camden, N. J. Filed Oct. 24, 1896. Renewed Feb. 20, 1897. Serial No. 634,489. (No model.)



Claim.—1. An insulating-covering for refrigerating and similar pipes, consisting of a sheet or layer of hair felt completely enveloped or inclosed by a thin layer or coating of asphaltic material, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. An insulating-covering for brine and similar refrigerating pipes, consisting of a sheet or layer of hair felt completely enveloped or inclosed by a thin layer or coating of pliable, elastic, waterproofing material and backed with a layer of fibrous textile material substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Trademarks.

80,566. SOAPS, PERFUMES, POWDERS, AND LIQUIDS. COLGATE & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 17, 1897.

VICORIS

Essential feature.—The word "Vicoris." Used since August 2, 1897.

80,567. LAUNDRY SOAP. GLOBE REFLECTING COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Filed July 30, 1897.

GOTTO

Essential feature.—The word "Gotto." Used since June 1, 1897.

80,569. SOAP. RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY, Paterson, N. J. Filed Aug. 6, 1897.

UTOPIA

Essential feature.—The word "Utopia." Used since December 1, 1896.

(Continued on page 22.)

the South. But it does not appear that the bearish sentiment is any more marked here than at other distributing centers, at least so far as concerns views of buyers. Bids have had a radical decline within a few days for crude in bulk to the mills, not only from this market, but from Chicago, which latter point had been especially anxious only a few days since over securing all of the early supplies that the mills had to offer, while in some degree then disregarding the relatively strong prices. But the situation just now is that some of our refiners have taken alarm over the unlooked for break and the new developments concerning the seed situation, and prefer to wait before bidding at all until the outlook is clearer over values and the general situation. It will be recollected that the West in the early part of last week paid 18½¢ @19c. for crude in bulk at markets offering favorable transportation rates, but at the moment they can hardly be brought over 17½¢. That price was the best offer that traders here had on Wednesday in attempting to buy in Georgia and Alabama for shipments to the West, while a desire to get a corresponding bid from our local refiners was unsuccessful; although on Monday a refiner here had bought 2 tanks of crude in bulk at an Alabama mill at 18½¢., short freight. The sentiment over oil a week or so since compared with that exhibited at present shows as sharp a revulsion as any that takes place ordinarily, while it is unusually marked for the time of year. As an exhibition of some of the confident views that had been held by the mills, the price of \$12 per ton paid for seed delivered at one or two Atlantic points a few days since is marked, and indicates their expectations of oil, although at that price the mills who would pay it found that they were being glutted with a supply, and they soon shut off buying. The prices of seed this week seem to be ranging from \$7 to \$10, but are very variable as to location, while if the oil is to hang around current prices the mills will insist upon further declines for the seed. There is now so much fear of the productions of oil falling off in the pressure over lower prices for seed, since the planters will hardly be as combative as usual over values of their outturns in consideration of the large cotton crop, and will hardly themselves enter as extensively into the open market for their fertilizing needs.

There are some rather full lots of old oil due here the latter part of this week, but they had been contracted for ahead, and will not of necessity come upon this market for sale. At present there are only small lots arriving, but there is believed to be about 10,000 bbls. in warehouses here. At the same time, some oil, prime yellow, which had cost 27c. and a little more, and held by speculators, is seeking a market, although the quantity is made up for the most part of small lots. The recent principal buyers are not paying much attention to current offerings, while, if there was much of an effort to crowd them for sale, the market would probably drop at once to 25c. for prime yellow. There is oil going out steadily for export in a moderate way, but either in the way of consignments or on contracts executed some time since, and including 1,500 bbls. for Marseilles.

The mills all over the Carolinas, in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and through the Mississippi Valley are substantially either running or about supplied with sufficient seed to enable them to make some headway over productions. In the Mississippi Valley the shipments of seed forward to the mills are retarded a good deal by the interruption of transportation through the quarantine laws over the yellow fever scare. The only points South which seem to be able to market their productions close to their outputs are those closest to Mexico, from which quarter wants keep right along in full volume, although they are being satisfied at a decline to correspond with the generally modified sentiment. There have been 12 tanks crude in bulk sold at 17½¢@18c. in Texas. Up to the moment sales in New York have been 1,200 bbls. prime yellow at 26¼¢, down to 25½¢.; 800 bbls. off grade yellow at 24½¢@25½¢.; 250 bbls. white oil at 30c.; 500 bbls. butter oil at 29¢@30c.

Calculations are made for a good export business when the foreign markets feel that the situation in this country is well straightened out on supplies and prices. Essentially all points abroad are short on holdings. Germany has drawn closely on its accumulations, and the indications are that France is simply waiting for a settled market here. Offers from Italy are of a conservative order, but that country will have greater need of the oil this year. England can hardly be expected to show any interest here, since it will have larger outturns this year, and will compete rather more freely for the Mediterranean trade.

The preliminary weakness of the oil market was with the lower drift of the provision market a couple of weeks since; it has hardly stood up straight since, and it only needed the Southern news this week to throw it on its back to depression, and to bring about a situation wholly unlooked for for the most bearish buyer. Export markets had felt that there must be some decline in consideration of the admittedly increased production for the season, but they were hardly looking for the price which is now current to come about before the latter part of October, and were preparing to throw aside considerations of taking hold extensively until that time, although they would have been forced to some extent in the market for at least moderate quantities before then. But there is a belief now that the price will start up interest from Europe at an earlier date than had been looked for, and export houses are now looking for cable offers or an intention at once to test the selling basis on deliveries and prices. But it may be that the foreigners will become a little scared by the depression and will attempt indifference, notwithstanding the feeling which seems quite general in the trade that the market is now essentially upon a bottom basis, and could hardly go lower, unless under developments of unlooked for conditions, while a reaction in lard and other fats would bring about reactions. There are no signs of the soap trade here becoming interested in cotton oil, although butters is costing a little more money, while the compound lard crude is not active enough in this market to urge the lard refiners into buying freely. But the West would resume buying

freely the oil with settled conditions, as its accumulations are small and it needs supplies badly. On Thursday's market there continued some little uncertainty; there had been further sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow at 25½¢., and there were offers to sell the new crop to arrive at 25½¢. in lots up to 1,000 bbls., while bidding was slow. There was dullness over the offerings of crude from the mills, and it was hard to get bidding over 17c. The situation south had not undergone further change, with orders coming along steadily for offers on large lines, but hardly a desire to name a lower price than 26c. There were no signs as yet of increased export demand.

(For Later Report See Page 42.)

NOTICE.

With the commencement of the cotton oil season we would call the attention of the trade to our directory of cotton oil manufacturers and practical treatise on the manufacture of the product. The prospectus of the work is fully given in another column, and every oil mill should have a copy of the same. The price is \$3.

MARKET REPORTS.

Brokers, commission houses and packers publishing regular market reports, desiring to send same to us for perusal and quotation, if valuable, will please mail same regularly to the Exchange Editor of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

* The Mound City Packing Company has been incorporated in St. Louis with a capital of \$30,000. The company will engage in the pork packing business. The shares are held by Charles L. Heitzberg, George C. Heitzberg, William A. Heitzberg, James Quinlan and Gus Knickemeyer.

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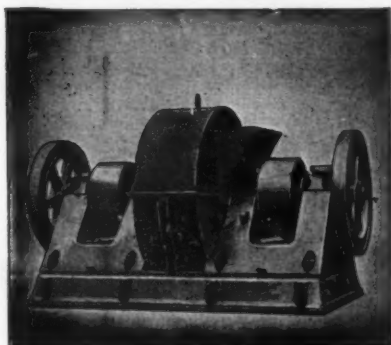
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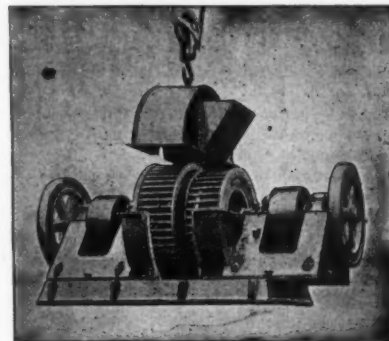
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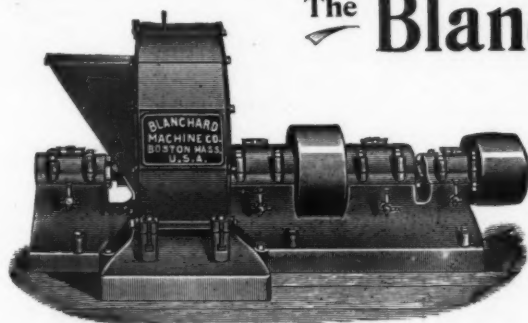
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TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 14.)

consumption and such demand as will come along from speculators, as the latter will be encouraged whenever tallow comes out at a seemingly cheap price, in view of the ideas that are held that "tallow will be good property before the beginning of the year." So far as concerns export markets, there is no probability of their figuring upon supplies in the near future. Certainly not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ could be made with the Continent or English markets, and most points would hesitate at that. The decline in cotton oil this week makes tallow decidedly dearer than that product, but the run of demands from the soap trade is entirely on tallow at present, and is not likely to shift to cotton oil until that product becomes in large supply from the new crop to enable the largest soap houses to make liberal contracts for it, by which time its price will be more settled. We noticed last week that tallow in tank cars had been shipped hence for some time to a Southwestern soap house, and on that account, in figuring upon the accumulations in New York, the make of one of the large melters could not be counted on to the extent that most of the trade had supposed, and that, instead of there being about 3,500 hhds. city held in store here, the amount was nearer 2,500 hhds. But for the past week there have been no further shipments in that direction, and the productions within that time have added to the supply here, so that there are now probably about 2,900 hhds. held here. There was a report on Monday that the new Butchers' Association had sold about 50 hhds. at $3\frac{1}{2}$. The country made tallow on offer here goes at very irregular prices, by reason of the indifference of buyers. Some common stock, and even fair grades, have sold as low as $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the market may be quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 as to quality, with some difficulty in getting the outside price even for fine stock. Sales of 275,000 pounds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4. But edible tallow continues scarce, although the make will probably enlarge a little from this out. It is held up to $4\frac{1}{2}$, but can with difficulty be sold over $4\frac{1}{4}$. On Wednesday there was an effort again to sell the 200 hhds. city direct from a melter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ would have been accepted for it; but it did not draw a better bid than $3\frac{1}{2}$. Nothing new had come from Chicago on that day. The London auction sale had shown 3d decline, with 2,000 casks offered and half of it sold. On Thursday there was the first definite idea of a trading basis, and it was found that a seller of 200 hhds. city had to come down to the bidding price of $3\frac{1}{2}$, at which it was sold. Therefore, the 170 hhds. which go in on Thursday on weekly contracts were obtained at $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the market is now quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$.

There had been a small lot of edible sold at $4\frac{1}{4}$, and this is the best price there is offered for it, while bids are scarce over $4\frac{1}{4}$; some lots could not be reached under $4\frac{1}{2}$ and possibly $4\frac{1}{4}$. The latest reports from Chicago are that 4 would be the trading price on the packers' grade, with buyers well filled up and sellers not carrying much of a stock.

OLEO STEARINE.—It is a market not much disturbed at present by the variable lard market. It is true that compound lard has suffered in demand and price a little by the recent developed comparatively tame tendency of lard, and that the lard refiners are on that account figuring with more reserve over supplies of oleo, but at the same time cotton oil is cheaper, and buying has been done by the refiners of the latter product at a decided decline, which keeps them out on compound. But oleo-stearine has a statistical position, encouraging to the pressers, and

which enables them to resist efforts on the part of consumers for lower prices. There will hardly be at the close of this week more than 100,000 pounds unsold upon this market for delivery in a few days, as 50,000 pounds were sold within a couple of days at 6; while the pressers have some contracts to close up with the lard refiners this and next week. The make is as large as permitted by the current supplies of fine fat, as the oil is going off steadily close to its offerings upon the Rotterdam market, and the price of tallow is too low for a diversion of the best fat to the edible grade. A continuance of the recent life in the lard trade would have thrown the stearine markets more in favor of sellers, in consideration of the light stock of the product, while, as it is, it holds its own fairly well, despite the modified views of the principal buyers. The Chicago market has also shown easier views of consumers, but indifference there, as well, over accepting any decline, where $5\frac{1}{2}$ is quoted. On Wednesday the New York market was well cleared up of offerings on a sale there of 100,000 pounds city at 6, which showed the position quite steady. There has been some competing demand for the stearine, as well. A Southern cotton oil mill, making compound lard, had a bid here for 100,000 pounds at 6, but the asking price was $6\frac{1}{4}$. On Thursday the market continued steady at 6, with very little desire to sell and not much demand.

LARD STEARINE.—There were 100 tes. city sold here at 6. There are further offers to sell at that price. The consumption is turning a little more to the product with the cooler weather, and the fact of its being offered at essentially the price of oleo, while the production is not large here, although it has increased in the West. There is no export demand of consequence, but the lard refiners are picking up such lots as come on offer with more freedom. Grease stearine was quoted nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ for yellow and $3\frac{1}{2}$ for white.

GREASE.—Packing house greases had been so well bought up that, notwithstanding the demands, have received some check by the recent reactions in the provision list, there is difficulty in buying, except at a steady line of prices. The exporters are at present very indifferent over any class of goods, although beyond question the demands from the other

(Continued on page 34.)

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

(Continued from page 19.)

590,158—Method of and apparatus for compressing bales. Stonewall R. Montgomery, Memphis, Tenn. Filed June 16, 1897.

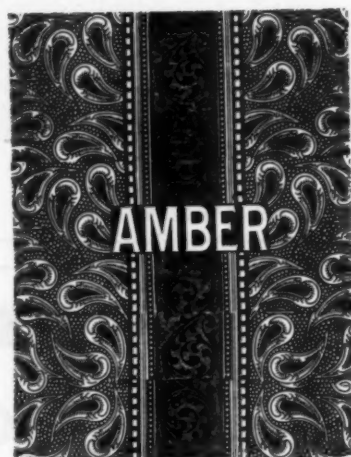
590,116—Skim press. Rudolph Ruetschi, Argentine, Kan., assignor to the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, Kansas City, Mo. Filed Sept. 18, 1896.

590,390. Apparatus for Tanning. Edward H. Dewson, Quincy, Mass. Claim—1. An apparatus for quick tanning of hides, etc., comprising a plurality of liquor-tight compartments, independent of and non-communicating with each other, and severally having a charging-hole and cover therefor, and adapted to contain tanning liquor and hides, the several compartments being assembled in a single plane around a common center of motion, and means to move said compartments in the same path of travel about said center, substantially as described.

590,237. Insect-Guard for Poultry-Perches. Cora A. Polson, Winkler's Mills, Kan. Claim—1. A device for protecting poultry from parasites, consisting of the gracket or base, a bar or standard secured therein and carrying a chamber for the reception of oil or the like, and having at its upper end the outwardly-branching or forked arms to receive a roost, and a bolt or locking-pin passing through said arms and the roost, for the purpose set forth.

Trademarks.

30,568. SOAP. THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Aug. 6, 1897.



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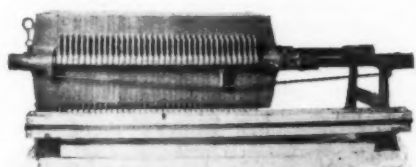
The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 1/4-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

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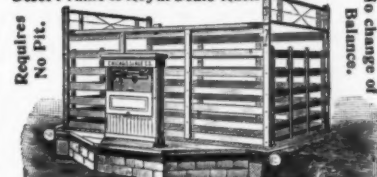
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BE FOUND ON PAGE 45.**

TECHNICAL. THE PACKING HOUSE.

FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 2.
" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 3.
" "About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
" "American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine." No. 2.
Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
" "American Swine." No. 3.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses."
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 2.
" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 3.
March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 4.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 5.
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 6.
" 27, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef."
April 3, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 2.
" 10, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 2.
" 17, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 3.
" 24, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 3.
" "Expert Beef Trade." No. 3.
May 1, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 4.
" 8, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool."
" "Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 5.
" 15, 1897.—"Boiler Compounds." No. 2.
" 22, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool." No. 2.
" 29, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 4.
June 5, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 5.
" 12, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 6.
" 19, 1897.—"The Process of Thawing Frozen Meats."
" 26, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 7.
" "Manufacture of Lard and Allied Products."
July 10, 1897.—"Early Lamb Raising."
" 17, 1897.—"No More Hog Cholera."
" 24, 1897.—"The Smithfield Ham."
" 31, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats."
August 7, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats." (Concluded.)
" 21, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep."
" 28, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep." (Concluded.)
Sept. 4, 1897.—"Sources of Nitrogenous Fertilizers."
" 11, 1897.—"Identification of Oils and Fats."
" "Preserved Meats."
" 18, 1897.—"Detection of Horse Flesh."
" "Estimation of Starch in Sausage."

ANALYTICAL RESULTS.

No. 3.

Extraction of Oils and Fats.

By Harvey W. Wiley, Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Preparatory to a physical and chemical study of the fats and oils is their separation from the other organic matters with which they may be associated. In the case of animal tissues this is usually accomplished by the application of heat. The operation known as rendering may be conducted in many different ways. For laboratory purposes, the animal tissues holding the fat are placed in a convenient dish and a degree of heat applied which will liquefy all the fat particles and free them from their investing membranes.

The temperature employed should be as low as possible to secure the desired effect, but fats can be subjected for some time to a heat of a little more than 100° without danger of decomposition. The direct heat of a lamp, however, should not be applied, since it is difficult to avoid too high a temperature at the point of contact of the flame and dish. The dry heat of an air-bath or rendering in an autoclave or by steam is preferable. The residual animal matter is subjected to pressure and the combined liquid fat freed from foreign matters by filtering through a jacket filter, which is kept at a temperature above the solidifying point of the contents.

On a large scale, as in rendering lard, the fat is separated by steam in closed vats, which are strong enough to withstand the steam pressure employed. For analytical purposes it is best to extract the fat from animal tissues in the manner described, since the action of solvents is slow on fat particles enveloped in their containing membranes, and the fats, when extracted, are liable to be contaminated with extraneous matters. In dried and ground flesh meal, however, the fat may be extracted with the usual solvents. For the quantitative determination of fat in bones or flesh, the sample, as finely divided as possible, is thoroughly dried, and the fat separated from an aliquot finely powdered portion by extraction with chloroform, ether or petroleum. The action of anhydrous ether on dried and powdered animal matter is apparently a continuous one. Dormeyer has shown that even after an extraction of several months additional matter goes into solution. The fat in such cases can be determined by saponification with alcoholic potash, and the estimation of the free fatty acids produced.

From vegetable substances, such as seeds, the fat is extracted either by pressure or by the use of solvents. For quantitative purposes only solvents are employed. The dry, finely ground material is exhausted with anhydrous ether or petroleum spirit. In very oily seeds great difficulty is experienced in securing a fine state of subdivision suited to complete extraction. In such cases it is advisable to conduct the process in two stages. In the first stage, the material, in coarse powder, is exhausted as far as possible and the percentage of oil determined. The residue is then easily reduced to a fine powder, in an aliquot part of which the remaining oil is determined in the usual way.

In securing oils for physical and chemical examination both pressure and solution may be employed. The purest oils are secured by pressure at a low temperature. To obtain anything like a good extraction some sort of hydraulic pressure must be used. In this laboratory a press is employed in which the first pressure is secured by a screw, and this is supplemented by hydraulic pressure in which glycerole is the transmitting liquid. The whole of the press used is warmed to nearly 100°. The hot, finely ground oily material, enclosed in a cloth bag, is placed in the perforated cylinder and compressed as firmly as possible. The final pressure is secured by a screw whereby a piston is driven into a cylinder containing glycerol. The degree of pressure obtained is equal to 300 atmosphere.

OIL MILLING.

No. 9.

CONCERNING COTTON CAKE.

It will doubtless interest American oil millers to know something of the methods pursued by English oil millers in manufacturing a cake for feeding purposes which will prove satisfactory. No pains are spared to accomplish this latter. It will be understood that oil milling as carried on in England is more with the object of producing feeding stuffs than oil. In other words, mill feeding stuffs as national staples are of more importance than the oil which is extracted therefrom. Immense numbers of stall fed cattle are of necessity maintained in England, hence the enormous demand for artificial feeding stuffs, while the demand for linseed or edib oils is not so pronounced a feature as in other countries, the United States, for example. In the leading mills in England a guaranteed pure undecorticated cake is sold, made from the finest cleaned Egyptian cottonseed. Although when the seed is purchased it is supposed to be thoroughly cleaned, the crusher again passes it through cleaning machines for the purpose of removing the last vestige of fiber. It is afterward ground by a special process which produces a very fine meal. The cake therefore is easy of digestion, the husks being ground to the finest powder, the whole very much resembling a decorticated cake, color excepted. The fine grinding which renders the digestion of the feeding stuff removes the fear of damage to the stock, which formerly existed, due directly to the difficulty experienced in sufficiently masticating the unground husks.

The chief aim of the English crusher is to avoid hard cake, a soft and friable article being readily marketed. By the treatment which the material receives in the manufacturing operations the presence of hard lumps in the cake are rendered impossible. It should be borne in mind by the American oil millers that owing to this drawback not a few feeders have been induced to forbid the use of American decorticated cotton cake on their estates. The suggestion which naturally occurs to us with regard to this matter, that by sending our feeding stuffs to the English markets in ground form, as in the case of the Continent, this difficulty may be overcome, will avail nothing, as a strong objection is made against the purchase of meal, owing to the facilities with which adulteration may be carried on.

A square form of decorticated cake is made to-day in England without press bagging, which commands quite an extensive sale. The surface of the cake is glazed and somewhat darker than cake made with the bagging, owing to the oil being left in the cake and not absorbed by the bagging. The percentage of oil in the cake varies from 11 to 13 per cent.

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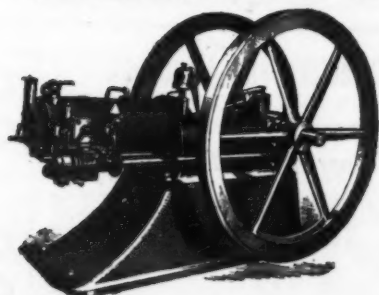
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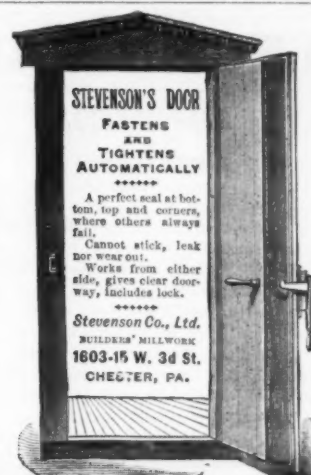


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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

TECHNICAL.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 62.

MARSEILLES SOAPS.

By J. Lefevre.

The preparation of the lyes for Marseilles soaps is done by a cold process in tanks of masonry, granite or forged iron known as barriqueux. These tanks ordinarily have a capacity of about 3 cubic meters; those in masonry are the most ancient. They are not costly to build and give very excellent results. The bottom of the tank is usually slightly inclined to facilitate the running out of the liquors. A few inches above the bottom is a false bottom of cast-iron pierced with numerous holes, and this is covered before charging the tank, with sacking or with a layer of straw or scoria. The lye, after preparation, is run out into recipients below each preparation tank. From here it is drawn by means of a pump and utilized for a batch, or pumped into another preparation tank according to the degree of concentration.

The barriqueux may be worked singly. In this case each one of them is charged to four-fifths of its height with a mixture of alkaline carbonate and lime. Over this is put a sheet of perforated cast-iron, and the tank is filled with water. At the end of 12 or 15 hours the liquor is run off into the lower vat and the tank is again filled up with water. Three successive operations are conducted in this fashion, giving three different strengths of lye, which are collected in separate reservoirs and mixed in suitable proportions for the boiling. It is preferable, however, to unite the tanks in series of four. This is done by pipes forming syphons, and the water to begin with is poured into that which contains the most nearly exhausted mixture of carbonate and lime. The liquid then runs through the other tanks in such an order that it comes in contact with richer and richer mixtures, and is run out of the tank containing the freshest drugs. It will be readily understood that, as the density increases in proportion as the liquor concentrates, the level will be lowered from the first to the last tank. When the solid mixture in the first tank is spent it is replaced by new drugs, and the lye which has already run through the other tanks is turned into this, so that each tank in its turn becomes the first.

Two sorts of lyes are used—mild soda lye and salt alkaline lye. For the former, caustification and lixiviation are done simultaneously in the tanks. The carbonate of soda is first broken into small fragments, this being done with a rectangular block of granite, known

as a picadou. It is done nowadays also with special machines. The lime is first slaked by sprinkling it with water, which reduces it to powder. The tanks are filled with lime soda, beginning with the largest fragments. The liquid remains in the tanks about 24 hours; then it is drawn off and lixiviation is again proceeded with to exhaust the solid mixture completely. The first lye, which is the strongest, marks from 22° to 26° B., the second from 12° to 16°, the third from 6° to 10°. Those that follow are weaker and should remain a longer time in the tanks. These are mixed in suitable proportion to have a lye for the boiling which must mark from 8° to 14° B., according to the nature of the oils treated. The surplus of the weak lyes is used to commence the treatment in the freshly charged tanks. The following shows the composition of a lye marking 14° B.:

Caustic soda	35.31
Carbonate of soda	22.68
Sulphide of soda	11.64
Chloride of soda.....	1.57
Sulphate of soda	7.91
Sulphite and hyposulphite of soda...	8.25
Water.....	912.64
	1,000.00

The saline alkaline soda lyes are used to get a soap with a consistence and hardness that the preceding will not give. According to Moride these are usually prepared with 80 parts of soda and 20 parts of soda containing 30 to 40 per cent. of sea salt. This mixture being placed in tanks hot water is poured in, but the lyes known as recuit (reboiled) marking already 20° to 22° B. This name is given to the liquors either from the boiling or from lysing the oils, which are collected in vats placed below the boilers. These are usually of forged iron of round or square form, closed hermetically to keep out the air, and each one of them mounted with a pump, which raises the liquors into reservoirs, where it is allowed to cool before turning it into the tanks. In passing through the mixture of solids, more or less, this liquor gives four qualities of lye of more and more concentrated degree. The recuit passé at 23° B., about; the avance, at 24° of 25°; the bonne deuxième, 26° to 27°, and the bonne première at 28° to 29°. For some years a certain amount of ammonia soda and a little melted caustic have also been used at Marseilles.

Different Sorts of Marseilles Soaps.—At Marseilles ordinary white soap and mottled soap are manufactured. These are divided into pale blue mottled and bright blue mottled soap, and besides these two qualities less important—the white soap mousseux (foaming) and the white soap micuit (half-boiled). The two mottled soaps have the same composition, and they are prepared in an identical fashion. In both, the mottled appearance is produced by the addition of sulphate of iron, but in the bright blue a large amount of this salt is added with the addition of London rouge, which gives a reddish tone.

(To be Continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

R. Y. S., CHICAGO.—According to Chemist Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, fresh, pure butter, when slowly melted, shows after a short time the butter fat completely separated, of a delicate yellow color and quite transparent. Old samples of butter do not give a fat layer of equal transparency. Oleomargarine, or any artificial butter, when similarly tested, gives a fat layer opalescent or opaque. By means of this sample test an easy separation of pure from adulterated butter may be effected. In mixtures the degree of turbidity shown by the separated fats may be regarded as a rough index of the amount of adulteration. In conducting the work, the samples of butter, in convenient quantities according to the size of the containing vessel, are placed in beakers and warmed slowly at a temperature not exceeding 50°. After a lapse of half an hour the observations are made. If one part of the melted butter be shaken with two volumes of warm water (40°) and set aside for five minutes the fat is still found as an emulsion, while oleomargarine, similarly tested, shows the fat mostly separated.

C. McK., BOSTON.—Tankage differs from azotin and ammoniate in usually containing more bone, and hence more phosphoric acid. Good tankage contains 10 per cent. or more of nitrogen and often 10 per cent. or more of phosphoric acid.

T. H. S., PROVIDENCE.—The process of refining lard by fuller's earth is as follows: Use from 2 to 5 per cent., according to stock under treatment. Treat in open jacketed tank, which must be scrupulously clean and free from water. The lard before running in must have been well settled and only the clean lard used, never the gluish white intermediate layer, which may be treated separately with salt water, whereby the glue is precipitated and the lard obtained perfectly pure. Heat lard in jacketed tank to about 170° to 180° F., turn on blower, add the earth slowly, let go for half an hour, then pump through press while blower is going; when all the lard has filtered turn off blower from tank and put same on a press or apply suction to remove the lard yet remaining in the bags. When all is removed, steam press out and collect the thus obtained grease separately. Should the product yet be unsatisfactory you might boil it over with an equal quantity of water wherein about ¼-lb salt-peter, ½-lb salt for each 1,000 lb of lard

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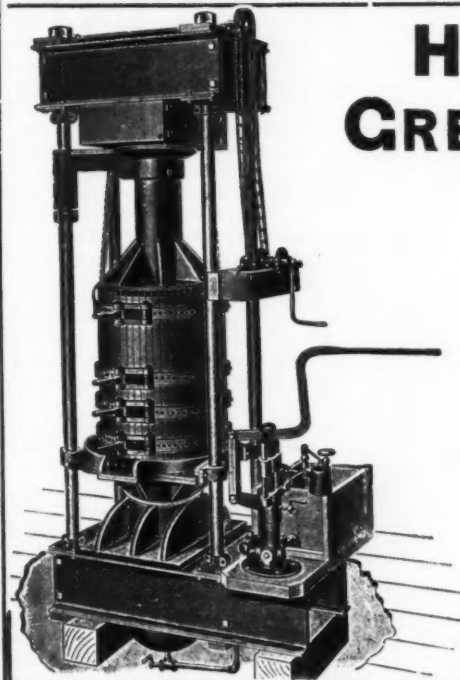
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are understood, but this will rarely be necessary.

REFINER, ONTARIO.—In refining lard by soda the lard is cooked at 45 lb pressure. It is advisable to first remove blood by washing with water of about 600° F., allowing to soak in it for five or six hours and then draining water off before working. For the soda process boiling water is had in an open tank with direct steam. Then add lard (for 1,000 lb lard about 1,700 water); use about 1 oz. to 1½ oz. of salsoda; dissolve same in a pail of hot water. When the lard has cooked for three-quarters of an hour with low steam, add the soda solution, turn on full steam, boil thoroughly for one-half hour longer and allow to settle for three hours. To facilitate settling sprinkle a handful of salt over the hot lard just when turning off steam. Lard thus treated is not put through the press.

BREEDER, OHIO.—The chief varieties of pigs bred in the United Kingdom, according to an English authority, are the Yorkshire (white), embracing Large Yorkshire, Middle Yorkshire and Small Yorkshire; Berkshire (black), Suffolk (bred in black and white colors), and the Tamworth, which is of a reddish brown color. Minor varieties are the Essex, Dorset, Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Westmoreland.

T. M. S., BINGHAMTON.—Peanut oil is of a pale yellow color, and of pleasant flavor and odor. A very slight refining produces a very agreeable table oil for salads and general culinary purposes. When once freed from the free acid found in the raw state, it does not tend to become rancid as readily, it is said, as olive oil.

B. T. T., MARYLAND.—California hams about 10 to 12 lb, picnic hams 8 to 10 lb, long cut lights run from 12 to 14 lb, medium from 16 to 18 lb, heavy from 18 to 20 lb, Staffords 16 to 18 lb, Boston shoulders 6 to 8 lb.

S. P. C., CHICAGO.—It is not advisable to use a pump for the purpose; choice hams want time to cure.

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS

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SAUSAGE RECIPES.

LIVER SAUSAGE WITH ONIONS.

This sausage, which is much liked for restaurants and saloons, is prepared as follows: For 100 lb use 28 lb liver cut into slices, well washed and scalded a little in hot water; 20 lb cooked soft lard (preferably gut lard); 12 lb bacon cut into fine dice, but slightly boiled; 40 lb lean meat. For this latter use one part soft-boiled beef lungs, one part well scalded calf's lungs or hearts, one part boiled meat of calf's head, calf's neck or breast, the latter not too soft. First chop the liver fine, then chop 10 or 12 onions, boil the gut fat, cut into pieces about bean size; now roast the onions slowly in the gut lard in an enameled dish until the onions are light yellow, keeping the mass constantly stirred. Add the roast to the whole mass and chop all up fine. Spice with 53 oz. fine salt, 5 3-10 oz. white ground pepper, 2¼ oz. finest ground marjoram, 1 oz. mace rubbed fine. Mix and knead into the mass. The bacon is scalded; more can be taken if desired. The mass when finished will be perfectly white. Fill into beef middle guts or bung guts, or into white hog casings of desired width and length. Boil at about 210° F. for 25 to 30 minutes. Leave in cold water after boiling, until perfectly cool, renewing the water constantly. The lungs,

hearts, kidneys, etc., used for this sausage should be well watered the day before and scrupulously cleaned.

THE EXPORTATION OF OLEO.

Whatever may have been the result of the insane policy of the last Legislature of Illinois in reference to oleomargarine (the same being ably supported by John R. Tanner, the present incumbent of the executive chair), the outward movement of oleo oil and the course of the Holland market go to show that unwise, hastily-considered legislation cannot permanently check the development of an industry which is fostered by popular demand.

Since Jan. 1, 1897, exports of oleo from American to foreign ports have been between 130,000 and 135,000 tes.—or, on average, something more than 16,000 tes. per month. The shipments were heaviest in April, May and June, those for the week ending May 29 exceeding 5,600 tes. The lowest were for the week ending Jan. 30—125 tes. Since Aug. 1 exportations have—not unnaturally—somewhat fallen off, although averaging over 3,000 tes. per week.

During the first three months of the year, oleo ranged at Rotterdam between 32 and 37 florins, but in May the Holland market touched 40 florins, but only to recede later to 35 florins. For June the range of prices was 34@38½ florins, while July see-sawed up and down between 37 and 40 florins. August opened with a moderate inquiry at 38 florins, and closed with light sales at 46 florins, and an indifferent inquiry. There is an apparent disposition on the part of consumers to demand concessions which has been somewhat favored by a mild tendency toward an accumulation of stocks in both first and second hands.

The year 1897 opened with some 2,000 tes. in sight at Rotterdam. By Jan. 30 the supply had increased to 6,000 tes., and this was gradually reduced to 950 tes. by April 3. Since the last mentioned date there has never been reported more than 2,000 tes. held by first hands, the supply falling to 400 tes. on June 26, and since then having averaged about 1,100 tes., down to Aug. 31.

The depression in the Holland market early in the year was largely due to liberal importations, which necessitated freer offerings in foreign centers, and to an increased output of cheap natural butter in England and on the Continent of Europe. The unsettled and generally depressed position of American lard at home, moreover, was not without its influence. Dutch buyers are conservative and cautious, before they are anything else, and neutral lard has ruled sufficiently low at Rotterdam to keep oleo in check, even when holders of the latter manifested a disposition

to advance the price of their holdings, despite all discouraging surroundings.

Besides all this, there has been manifested at times, a certain speculative tendency at Rotterdam, the Dutch consignees of American melters occasionally displaying a rivalry which, to say the least, is far from friendly.

A comparison of all the features enumerated above, however, goes to show that the oleo industry has not been at all "hard hit" by last winter's legislation in this State. Artificial butter, when compounded of healthful materials and with due regard to cleanliness of manufacture, is a legitimate food product.—Chicago P. O. and D. Review.

THE OLEOMARGARINE INDUSTRY.

Federal taxes and hostile State laws have checked the production of oleomargarine, as is already known by the readers of "The National Provisioner." The Internal Revenue Bureau's figures show for the fiscal year of 1896 a stock on hand at the beginning of the year of only 393,597 lb and a production of 50,853,234 lb. The consumption of the year, including withdrawals for domestic use and for export, absorbed all but 396,404 lb, which remained on hand on June 30, 1896. The amount on which tax was paid during 1897 was only 42,534,559 lb. This does not include the amount withdrawn for export, which amounted in 1896 to 3,126,524 lb. The amount withdrawn for consumption in 1896 was 47,623,773 lb, showing a loss in 1897 under this head of 5,089,214 lb. The method of calculation adopted at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows the average consumption by months within the United States upon the payment of the internal revenue tax. This average indicates as well as the totals for the year the tendency of production, and is set forth in the table printed below. It appears that the increase in domestic consumption was very large in the years 1891 and 1893 and did not fall off materially in any year up to 1894. The loss since then has been steady and large. This result is probably due to the gradual extension of hostile legislation in the States, cutting off the privilege of sale as well as production. The table of average production by months is as follows:

	Pounds.
During the 8 months ended June 30, 1897.....	2,592,946
During the fiscal year ended June 30:	
1888	2,707,430
1889	2,821,970
1890	2,566,494
1891	3,601,292
1892	3,900,625
1893	5,371,989
1894	5,508,004
1895	4,469,686
1896	3,978,686
1897	3,544,546

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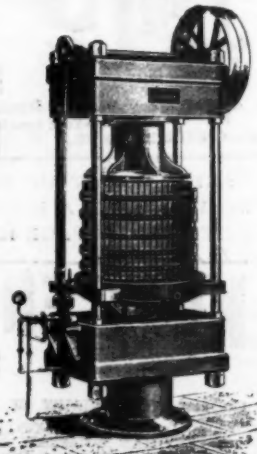
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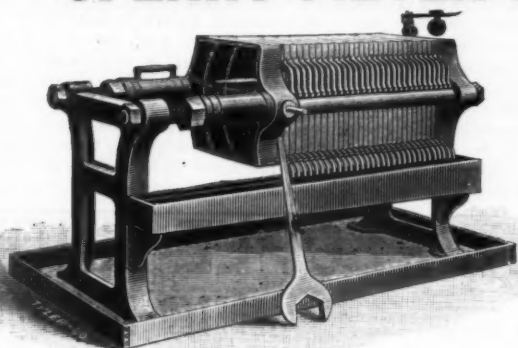


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That portion of the annual production of oleomargarine which is exported is not subject to the internal revenue tax. This makes the tax collected somewhat less than would be the case if every pound produced paid the prescribed rate of 2 cents for oleomargarine entering into domestic consumption. The amount withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1893 was 2,785,494 lb; in 1894, 3,406,683 lb; in 1895, 3,337,486 lb, and in 1896, 3,106,204 lb. The figures for the fiscal year 1897 have not yet been completed, but probably range about 3,000,000 lb. If this allowance is added to the reported production, the table which has appeared annually, showing gross production and internal revenue collections (from special taxes, as well as the tax on production), can be completed in the manner which appears below. The figures prior to 1897 are taken from the official table in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1896:

	Pounds Produced.	Taxes Received.
On hand Nov. 1, '86	181,000	
During fiscal year ended June 30:		
1887 (from Nov. 1,		
1886).....	21,513,537	\$723,948
1888.....	34,325,527	864,139
1889.....	35,664,026	894,247
1890.....	32,324,032	786,291
1891.....	44,392,409	1,077,924
1892.....	48,364,155	1,206,326
1893.....	67,224,298	1,670,643
1894.....	60,622,246	1,723,479
1895.....	56,958,105	1,409,211
1896.....	50,853,234	1,219,432
1897.....	45,534,559	1,034,129
Total.....	500,057,218	\$12,600,773

LIVERPOOL'S CATTLE TRADE.

Liverpool carries on the most extensive trade in cattle of any port in the world. Situation may account for this distinction, seeing that the supplies are chiefly drawn from the west, and the facilities for distribution are abundant. Irish dealers in stock consign to this port more than half the sheep they export, one-third of the swine, and about 40 per cent. of the cattle, and they are right in holding that this trade is well worth the benevolent consideration of the Dock Board. The actual round figures for last year are 260,000 cattle, 443,000 sheep and 201,000 pigs. But to this enormous influx of beasts must be added the foreign importations, which concurrently numbered 254,000 cattle and 353,000 sheep. Swine do not appear to arrive from any greater distance than Ireland, which has consequently a monopoly of the market for those toothsome animals. In addition to the live stock, our steamers bring hither an enormous amount of dead meat in refrigerating chambers; and, on the whole, we may assume that a considerable area of the country is thus dependent upon Liverpool for an adequate supply of beef, mutton and bacon.—Liverpool Ex.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has taken offices in the Austell Building, and will take possession on Oct. 1. This company is operating mills in the principal cities of the South, and has its chief office in Philadelphia. The mills and refinery in Georgia are under the management of L. W. Haskell.

F. K. Miller's soap factory at East Reading, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The loss will probably be \$4,000. The damage was caused by water, the entire factory being flooded. The loss is covered by insurance.

Jonathan Masker, secretary and treasurer of the Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., was cremated in the railroad disaster at New Castle, Col.

The Peet Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, has recently put in partial operation a new plant, and claim to be confident of selling \$2,000,000 worth of soap during the ensuing year.

A great effort is being made to abate the alleged bone boiling nuisance in suburbs of Chester, Pa.

The Sherman Oil and Cotton Company's plant at Dallas, Texas, has begun to crush

seed and a large force of men has been put to work.

The Paris (Texas) Oil and Cotton Company's mills have closed down on account of the company proposing to reduce the wages of a number of the pressmen, who have gone on strike.

Since 1850 the manufacture of soap in the city of Baltimore, Md., has been in progress and continued to this day in constantly increasing volume. One of the factories alone has a capacity of 1,300,000 pounds of soap. Hundreds of men are employed, large quantities are exported, and this industry adds greatly to the city's importance as a manufacturing center.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the New South Oil Co., of Helena, Ark. The incorporators are E. C. Horner, E. S. Ready, W. A. Short, L. Burton and Jas. B. Johnson. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the company will manufacture cottonseed oil.

The Challenge Soap Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are C. D. Stuart, president; E. D. Higgs, vice-president; W. H. Downs, secretary, and L. D. Harris, treasurer.

President W. H. Lever, of the corporation of Lever Bros., which maintains a large soap works at Port Sunlight, opposite Liverpool, will sail for America on Oct. 13, with a view to building soap works here. The new United States tariff makes it impossible for Lever Bros. to export soap to this country with profit, hence their determination to build works in America. The company has not yet decided as to the location of the new establishment. Homes for its workpeople will be built in connection with them. It is proposed that the rents shall be reduced annually, until the tenants shall occupy the houses rent

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THE HAMMOND COMPANY* CHOICE
Chicago Dressed Beef,
Veal, Mutton, Lamb,
Hogs, Provisions.**BRANCH HOUSES.**ATLANTIC BEEF CO., Ltd.,
174 and 176 Fort Greene
Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.PACIFIC BEEF CO., 106 N.
6th St., Brooklyn, E. D.HOBOKEN BEEF CO., Ho-
boken, N. J.**N. H. Snyder,**

SHIPPER AND DEALER IN

Standard Provisions
and Meat Specialties,

231 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

Telephone Call:
3066 Cortlandt.Tongues, Tripe and Pigs' Feet in Vinegar, 25, 50 and 100-lb. Kegs. Hotels and the Trade
solicited. Orders by Telegraph or Letter promptly attended to.TELEPHONE 578A,
38TH STREET.**J. M. & P. SCANLAN,**

108 BROOKLYN.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL.

Main Office and Abattoir, 613 to 619 West 40th Street, New York.

Branches at: West Washington Market, New York, 189 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.

ALSO DEALERS IN

PULLED WOOLS, PICKLED SHEEP AND LAMB PELTS.

THE HARLEM PACKING HOUSE**RICHARD WEBBER,**

OFFICE AND REFRIGERATED SALESROOMS:

120th Street and Third Avenue,

NEW YORK.

SLAUGHTERER
OF AND DEALER IN
CATTLE, HOGS
AND POULTRY.PORK AND BEEF
PACKER.

LAMB REFINER.

CURER
OF FINE PROVISIONS
FOR HOME AND
EXPORT TRADE.

ABATTOIRS, FOOT OF W. 39th St., NEW YORK.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. SIOUX CITY, IA.

Insulating Paper.

Guaranteed Pure Manila Rope.

Made Especially for Lining Refrigerators,
Cold Storage Buildings, Refrigerator Cars,
Ice Houses, and Drying Kilns.

Samples and Prices for the Asking.

C. S. GARRETT & SON,
PAPER MAKERS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Decatur St., Philadelphia, Pa.



free. Lever Bros. have a capital of \$10,000,000, fully paid in, and employ in England 2,500 hands. The company has soap works in Sydney, Australia, and cottonseed mills at Vicksburg, Miss. It has had a large trade with the United States in both laundry and medicinal soaps. The new tariff law has doubled the duty on laundry soaps. It was formerly 35 cents per case, and it is now 70 cents. Medicinal soaps now pay a duty of \$5.70 per case. The company's medicinal soap formerly sold at \$4 a case.

E. S. Ready, James B. Johnson, E. C. Horner and others, have incorporated the New South Oil Co., at Helena, Ark., with a capital of \$50,000.

The Southern Mercantile Co. has been organized at Savannah, Ga., with a capital stock of \$100,000, by J. M. Ashley and J. J. Lewis, of Hazlehurst, and John McLean, of Wilcox, and others. The Company purposes manufacturing fertilizers, and conducting a general mercantile and commission business.

Thomas Mathews Dawson is president, Davies Murdock is vice-president, and William G. Young is treasurer and general manager of the Maryland Oil Co., which has been organized at Baltimore, Md., with a capital stock of \$25,000. The plant of the Eagle Oil Works at Highlandtown has been purchased by this company and operations will be begun within the next two months.

Little Rock (Ark.) parties have, it is stated, perfected arrangements through J. E. Richie for the erection of a cottonseed oil mill with a daily capacity of thirty tons, in Abilene, Texas.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* The receipts from the internal revenue tax on oleomargarine for the month of August amounted to \$66,430; filled cheese, \$1,333. The total receipts from all sources were \$11,465,168. These figures, compared with those of a year ago, show a decrease in collections of \$61,905.

* A meeting of cattlemen of all States and Territories that handle cattle has been called at Fort Worth, Texas, for to-day, the 25th inst. At this meeting it is expected that Dr. V. A. Norgaard's scheme of dipping cattle will be shown, and should it prove a success, many of the States, it is said, will be ready to so modify their laws that the cattle of the South can enter the Northern markets. Dr. Norgaard is connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, and his alleged successful experiments at Fort Worth, Texas, in regard to



BIRD PAPER MFG. CO.'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND INSULATING PAPER

For lining Cold Storage and Ice Houses, Refrigerators and Refrigerator Cars.

WATERPROOF, ACID PROOF, ALKALI PROOF.
AIR-TIGHT, ODORLESS, TASTELESS.

BIRD PAPER Mfg. Co.
98 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

ridding cattle from ticks were briefly referred to in last week's issue.

* Heavy shipments of live stock, provisions and eggs are still being made to Cuba.

* The difference between the old and new tariff in Cuba favors lard to the extent of \$4.62 per 100 kilos. The new tariff went into effect on Monday, the 20th.

* Manager Spaulding, of the Pacific Meat Company, Tacoma, Wash., has done much in building up a good foreign trade. Last year's output of the concern was valued at \$800,000, and its canned products are steadily advancing in price.

* The New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co., of Houlton, Me., is shipping daily to the Boston and New York markets 325 to 335 lambs. The highest price paid for good stock is \$3.

* The Tempe Live Stock Association, of Phoenix, Ariz., was organized with the following officers: W. S. White, president; F. A. Hough, vice-president; C. G. Jones, secretary; E. G. Frankenberg, treasurer, and J. W. Woolf, V. Gant and Wolf Sachs, executive committee.

* Two carloads of Colorado cattle stampeded on the way from the terminal tracks to the Union Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo. The drivers were unable to stop them, and watched the 40 head of cattle, worth about \$1,600, break for the Illinois shore and liberty. They were good swimmers, and reaching the opposite side in safety hurried away into the country.

* A good opportunity is offered to practical packing house men with capital to become interested in a large Western packing and stock yards company in an excellent location, fully equipped and ready for business. For further particulars, see page 45.

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

The Grocers' and Meatmen's Association of Burlington, Vt., has been organized and 47 members were enrolled. The officers elected are as follows: President, John O'Neil; vice-president, Oliver De Varennes; secretary, John E. Fitzgerald; treasurer, L. H. Prior.

Herman Buening and George Emma have opened up a new meat market in Brownstown, Ind.

Jas. Young has started a meat market at Charlton, N. Y.

Louis Brackman is arranging to start a butcher shop at Concordia, Mo.

Adolphus Depp has opened a new butcher shop just above the post office, Glasgow, Ky.

The Pittston (Pa.) Retail Butchers' Protective Association has filed papers of incorporation. The purpose of the organization is to protect their trade, abate abuses, expose fraud and furnish the members with a delinquent list at least once a month. The incorporators are H. Huber, J. L. Hunter, Lewis Seibel, F. Seibel, L. Hemenian, T. P. Richards, John O'Brien, Thos. Reid, Geo. Smith, Philip Raeder, C. A. Frantz, Jos. Conrad, Wm. Wilson, J. C. Kipp, of Pittston; John Casper, Geo. Stanton and J. W. Holcomb, of West Pittston; H. C. Jophind, of Inkerman, and C. G. Wilson, of Plains.

J. C. Howard has started a new market at 222 Main street, Brocton, Mass. It will be known as the "Brocton Market."

Peter Bosenberger has opened a new butcher shop in Salem, Ill.

(Continued on page 36.)

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF.
NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN.
NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

ROLL PARCHMENT PAPER

Is the attractive feature on the counters of many stores, being used by the leading butchers

ON OUR PREMISES

We have a complete printing department for printing Parchment Paper.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

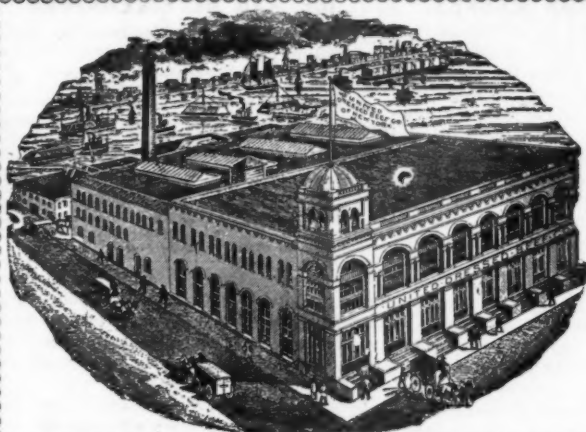
CUTTER FREE WITH FIRST ORDER.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL THE PAPER WE SELL.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

OFFICE AND WORKS, PASSAIC, N. J.

Should be wrapped in a sheet of Printed Parchment Paper. Leading packers are using our Parchment Paper for wrapping their meats extensively.



The United Dressed Beef Company

Salesroom Telephone 314 38th St.

Office Telephone, 303 38th St.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

43d & 44th STREETS,
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

GEORGE STRAUSS, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF **SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS**

Can be had at our branch houses in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BRANCH HOUSES:

NEW YORK.

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 39th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 769 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

BROOKLYN.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Fort Greene Sheep Co., 172 Fort Greene place.
Swift Brothers, Wallabout Market.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.,
Wallabout Market.

JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

G. F. and E. C. SWIFT,
Proprietors.

General Offices,
105 Barclay St., N.Y.

Cable Address: "ESSBEP."

Telephone: No. 436, JERSEY.

Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.

BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
TIERCES.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.
PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

William Ottmann & Co.,
PROVISIONS,
POULTRY
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

FULTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

G. & D. ISAACS,

Abattoir and Salesroom:
240, 242, 244, 246, 248
Hudson Ave.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHOLESALE
BUTCHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESSETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON
ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Telephone 262 Franklin. Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

HALSTEAD & CO.,
Packers and Provision Dealers.

200 FORTSITH ST., NEW YORK.

Registered Cable Address "Roomfull," New York

See Coupon on Page 26.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 45.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 22.)

side would come up liberally again with more settled general conditions of business. A white is quoted at 3%, B white at 3% asked, and yellow at 2%¹/₂@2%. At Chicago corresponding dullness exists, with a somewhat unsettled feeling over values, with A white quoted nominally 3%¹/₂; B white at 3%¹/₂@3%; yellow at 2%¹/₂, and brown at 2%. Reports from the interior, where grease is held, are of a disposition to hold for better prices than at present bid.

LARD OIL.—The make of Western has been larger and there has been a good deal of it on offer upon this market, which brought the price down to 38. But the city made lots have not been in excessive supply, and it has been difficult to buy them under 40. Just now the shippers' wants are small, and the market has to depend essentially upon the home trade. There has been a good deal done with out-of-town sources in small lots, and the local dealers have, as well, been led to stock up more freely, by reason of the concessions in the price of Western.

COTTON OIL is suffering a little just now as concerns export demands, by reason of the tameness shown over the entire list of oils and fats. But, at the same time, the arrivals from the West are not large, and when buyers step in for a few lots they find the market held steadily. Sales have been made at 3.15 per 100 lb, which is lower, but to 3.25 is asked.

OLEO OILS.—There was little from Rotterdam early in the week. The cargo by the steamer of the previous week had been well sold up, and it was assumed here that further arrivals were awaited but to determine the market. There was little apprehension of the Dutch markets being affected on the oil by the changed conditions of the provision market, as this is the period for an active consumption of the oil, while there is a disposition there to accumulate, with expectations that demands will keep lively through this and next month, especially as the butter trade continues good. On Tuesday reports came of an advance of 2 florins on an exhausted market, after a sale of 200 tcs. Harrison, and which brought 48 florins. On Wednesday nothing further had been received, but it was thought that the business out of the steamer which was due there the next day would open up at once at a strong price. No. 1 oleo oil in New York was quoted at 8%. On Thursday Rotterdam continued to quote at 48 florins.

(For Later Report see Page 42.)

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The speculative market in provisions the past week has been very nervous and unsettled; continued reports of yellow fever through the South, and especially reports from St. Louis; continued reports of yellow fever through the St. Louis report was denied; still its effect was to lower pork 10c. and ribs 25c.; the public has been frightened out of the market. The people who will in the end control most of the products are not doing much to prevent further shake out of scattered holders. There is no outside trade, and some of the best bulls are credited with selling. Armour reports an excellent trade in the South, as do a number of other packers. Exports make an excellent showing; 33,000 boxes of bacon were exported last week, compared with 13,000 same time last year; lard exports were a little under last year. Hogs were 5c. higher at the yards. Receipts from the seven Western points were 45,000, against 41,000 last year. The excess of kill this year over last estimated at 1,700,000.

Packers bought hogs last week as follows: Armour 18,100, Anglo-American 7,900, Boyd-Lunham 6,800, Chicago Packing Co. 3,400, Continental 7,100, Lipton 2,000, Hammond 3,100, International 7,100, Morris 8,600, Swift 15,400, butchers 6,500, making a total of 81,600, against 94,500 the previous week, and 107,900 a year ago.

RANGE OF PRICES.**SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.**

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK —				
October	8.22½	8.42½	8.22½	8.42½
December ...	8.30	8.50	8.30	8.50
LARD —				
October	4.60	4.70	4.57½	4.70
December ...	4.65	4.77½	4.62½	4.77½
RIBS —				
September ..	5.22½	5.40	5.20	5.37½
October	5.22½	5.40	5.20	5.40

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

PORK —				
October	8.40	8.50	8.40	8.47½
December ...	8.55	8.57½	8.45	8.55
LARD —				
October	4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.70
December ...	4.77½	4.80	4.75	4.77½
RIBS —				
September ...	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.42½
October	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.42½

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

PORK —				
October	8.37½	8.40	8.25	8.30
December ...	8.40	8.47½	8.30	8.37½
LARD —				
October	4.65	4.67½	4.60	4.60
December ...	4.72½	4.75	4.67½	4.67½

(Continued on page 38.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—The Board of Health of Paterson, N. J., upon the advice of City Counsel, has decided that Slank ice may be brought to the city for cold storage purposes. The controversy was settled out of court, and the icemen are well satisfied.

—Second-hand coils, ice cans and valves, complete for ice factory. See ad. page 45.

—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club in Fresno, Cal., it was proposed to establish an ice factory and cold storage plant.

—The Crystal Brewing and Ice Co., of Boulder, Cal., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The directors are Isaac Berlin, A. J. Mackey and Geo. P. Fonda.

—The Darst Ice Machine Co. has moved its headquarters to Peoria, Ill.

—The Knickerbocker Ice Company, the interested parties in which live in Portland, Me., and New York, filed articles Tuesday in Maine for a corporation with a capital of \$10,000,000.

—It is said that as soon as the administration of Greater New York comes into power Wallabout Market men in Brooklyn will make an effort to revive the cold storage scheme. The Eagle says there is not in the city of Brooklyn a single building in which cold storage for the preservation of fruit or other perishable products may be secured.

—Mr. Theo. A. Vilter, president of the Vilter Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, was in Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

—The Western Refrigerating Company was recently incorporated in Healdsburg, Cal., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The new company takes in the Burdell Creamery, the Petaluma Electric Light and Power Co., and the new cold storage warehouse being constructed.

—Mr. H. J. Campbell, of the eroZ Refrigerating Machine Company, of New York, recently received the following letter from the Public Market Packing Company, of Boston, through Mr. B. B. Hart, which epistle speaks for itself and the Zero machines: "In reference to yours of July 29 will say that we have a room upstairs in our Manchester store, thirty-five by twenty, where we have kept four hundred cases of eggs. They were put in a year ago last May and taken out last January. Our engineer watched it closely. The temperature did not vary two degrees, running our machine from six to twelve hours per day, according to weather. I thoroughly believe that your system of storage tanks for a small plant, which is not in constant operation, to be the best method to use for storing butter and eggs, etc."***

The Utility Telegraphic Cipher,

Cloth, \$1.25; Leather, \$1.50. Postpaid.

The Utility Live Stock Cipher,

Leather, \$1.00. Postpaid.

The Utility Cable Code.

The best to be had for the Packer, the Meat and Provision, and the Live Stock Men.

THE UTILITY CODE CO.,

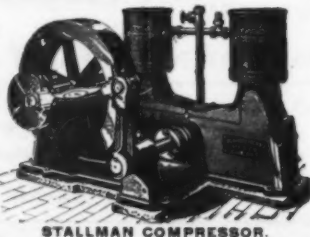
2308 VINE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

For PACKERS, BUTCHERS, COLD STORAGE, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

A First-Class Plant Pays.

DIRECT EXPANSION, BRINE STORAGE, and BRINE CIRCULATING SYSTEMS.



STALLMAN COMPRESSOR.

STALLMAN COMPRESSOR

For Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Economy in operation, **THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.**

OUR SPECIALTY: 2, 4, and 6-TON MACHINES FOR SMALL PLANTS.

For Power we furnish **ELECTRIC MOTORS, GAS, GASOLINE or STEAM ENGINES.** Estimates and Descriptive Circulars cheerfully furnished.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO., 1, 3, 5 West Washington Street, CHICAGO.

THE
DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.
Manufacturers of
Refrigerating AND Ice-Making Machines
AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-President Departmental Com.

*(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION
AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF
OF THIS FACT.

WE MAKE NO GUARANTEES WE CANNOT FULFILL.

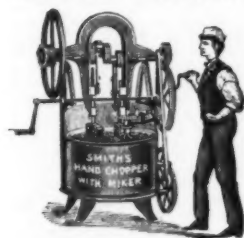
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: FOOT OF EAST 139TH STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Girard Building, cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8th St. and Park Ave.
CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Hennen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sts.
CINCINNATI, O., 811 Neave Building, Fourth and Race Streets.
BOSTON, Mass., Tremont Building.

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.

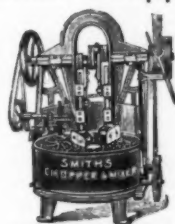


**BEST and CHEAPEST
HAND CHOPPER**
IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.

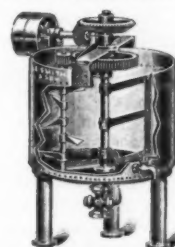


BUFFALO SPICE MILL

Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.

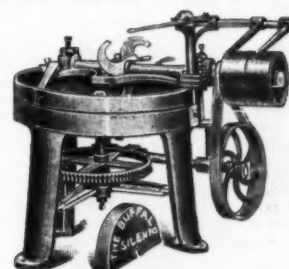


Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and
Mixes at one time.



Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

(Patent Applied for.)
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.
MODERATE PRICES.



Latest Silent Cutter.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.
IT'S A GOOD THING.



**The PERFECTION
DRIED BEEF CHIPPER.**

IS the best thing out.
ECONOMICAL, uses up 98% of the beef.
SIMPLE, anybody can work it.
FAST, cuts 150 pounds per hour by hand.
CLEAN, chipped meat drops in a drawer.
PROFITABLE, compared with any other machine.

Price, \$25.00 f. o. b. New York or Chicago, 150 lbs. per hour
Foot Power, \$150.00 " " " 300 "
Steam Power, \$200.00 " " " 600 "

Sausage Casings and Butchers' Supplies.

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER, 120 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.
Fulton and Peoria Sts., CHICAGO.

The Results from an AD on Page 45 Will Surprise You.

**PHILIP H. GILL,
Millwright and Machinist**

Shafting, Pulleys, Bearings, Gearing, Etc.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF
Oil and Flour Mills, Grain
Elevators and Breweries. . .

TELEPHONE 337.

9 to 19 BOWNE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WE ARE SHORT OF COPIES OF THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER OF THE
DATES OF JAN. 25, 1896, AND JAN. 9,
1897. WE WOULD BE OBLIGED IF
OUR FRIENDS WOULD SEND US
COPIES OF THOSE DATES, AND WE
WILL CREDIT THEIR SUBSCRIPTION
ACCOUNT ACCORDINGLY.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS.

(Continued from page 32.)

E. S. McKee has purchased the Palace Meat Market on South Washington street, Marion, Ind. Business has begun and the stock will include all kinds of fresh and salt meats.

Shem Yarik will erect a meat market on Dorr street, at the head of Junction avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Messrs. Fahey and Sloan have formed a partnership and will in the near future open a market in the new Gardner Block on Centre street, Brockton, Mass.

The Donahue Meat and Grocery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000, for the sale of meats and other goods, in Pueblo, Col. The directors are B. Donahue, Hannah Patterson and Ida Donahue.

NEW MARKETS.

George Duclos has opened a meat market in the Central House, St. Albans, Vt.

E. P. Arnold, of Amherst, has opened a meat market in the Moore House, Hadley, Mass.

Edmund Beaudoin has started a new meat market at Wanskuck, R. I.

Chas. W. Ryan is about opening a meat market in Cortland, N. Y.

The new Central Market at Thirteenth and Main streets, Kansas City, Mo., will be opened to the public with a promenade concert Oct. 9. Care is observed that none but responsible parties shall lease the stalls.

Wilkesburg, Pa., will probably soon have a new market house. The matter has been under discussion for some time, and definite action is expected in a few days.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

The live stock market reports for past week show cattle and sheep fairly steady with hogs higher in value: Receipts past week with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	41,200	42,121	32,226
Same week 1896 ..	46,986	34,073	32,266
Chicago	58,900	121,100	84,200
Omaha	24,700	25,200	14,900
St. Louis	15,800	21,700	9,300
Kansas City	41,300	42,100	32,200
Total	140,700	210,100	140,600
Previous week	151,200	226,800	121,800
Same week 1896 ..	145,400	225,900	128,800
Same week 1895 ..	139,900	176,000	126,600
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co. .	6,649	12,751	5,320
Swift & Co.	5,647	11,805	15,042
S. & S. Co.	5,566	1,852	3,151
J. Dold Pack. Co. .	798	6,162	512
Fowler, Son & Co. .	113	6,441	51
Total	18,281	39,045	24,621
Previous week	20,868	42,100	9,764
Same week 1896 ..	21,525	28,754	17,059

The good rains through Kansas and other Western States had a marked effect on the receipts of cattle during the past week, and the receipts lessened by nearly 11,000 in the four leading markets. The trade during the week on feeders was very limited, as owing to

the lower prices prevailing for the past ten days and their water supply being replenished, the farmers and feeders no longer saw the necessity of sacrificing their cattle at ruinous prices. During the first part of the week the supply of dressed beef cattle not very large, but the receipts pretty heavy on Tuesday and Wednesday, which fact the export men took advantage of and bore down on prices on Thursday, but the smallness of the receipts on Friday compelled them again to advance their prices. The highest price paid during the week for some 1,443-lb average was \$5.25. During the entire week the proportion of the cattle sold at over \$4.90 was very large. Some lots sold at \$5.20, \$5.15, \$5.10, \$5.05 and for \$5; in fact, the prices on the whole very satisfactory. As usual, the run of native cows was rather small, and the packers had largely to depend upon the West for their supplies. On some days the country feeders competed with the packers for such cows as they desired, paying an advance of some 10¢@25¢ per 100 more than the packers would care to pay for such cattle. Some 1,400-lb cows went at \$3.80, some 1,100-lb average at \$3.25, and some 1,300-lb average at \$3.50. A few fancy heifers were sold at \$4.15. Quite a number of 980-lb average sold at \$4, while some of no special breed of 463-lb average sold at \$3.40. Native bulls were in fair supply; a few light ones of 740-lb average sold at \$3.70, others of 1,480-lb selling at \$3.50; some 1,217-lb average \$3.10, and so on down to the lower grades as low as \$2.75. The Western cattle were in fair supply. Some 1,217-lb average fed Texas sold at \$3.70, some 1,305-lb average at \$4.15, some 1,238-lb average at \$4.35. Western steers of 1,357-lb sold at \$4.30, some 1,268-lb average at \$4.40. Western cows of 1,033-lb average sold at \$3.40. Some Colorado steers of 1,062 sold at \$4.80. Colorado cows of 1,100-lb average \$2.75, and some of 927-lb average at \$3.25. Arizona steers of 1,200-lb average sold at \$3.25. Cows of 973-lb average \$3. Arkansas cows of 555-lb average sold at \$2.90. New Mexican steers of 960-lb average sold at \$3. Some Kansas fed old Mexican steers, 895, sold at \$3.10. Some Western bulls of 1,170-lb average sold at \$3.10. Western stags of 1,348-lb average sold at \$3.65. The supply of Texas for the week not over large. A few steers of 1,160-lb average sold at \$3.70. A bunch of 235 of 1,034-lb average sold at \$3.60; 300 of 994-lb average, \$3.55; a bunch of 200, 800-lb average, sold at \$3.22½. The Texas cows in fair supply. Some 823-lb average sold at \$3, 307 of 749-lb average sold at \$2.70, 200 of 740-lb average, \$2.60; 150 of 767-lb average, \$2.45; 150 of 755-lb average, \$2.42½. Some Texas bulls of 1,240-lb aver-

age sold at \$2.40. Export men sent to the seaboard only 70 cars of export cattle this week, being just one car more than was sent for the previous week. Owing to the rains there was quite a falling off in the feeder shipments, and only 543 cars were shipped out, against 706 of the previous week, and 626 one year ago. During the past ten days the speculators lost pretty heavily on their speculating in feeders, but the rains put entirely a different face on the matter, and everything of a decent nature were quickly sold at on advance, Colorado feeding steers going out as high as \$4.40, and some of good pattern going out as high as \$4.60. The outside purchasers during the past week: Cudahy sent out 1,500 head of cattle, Eastman 476, United Dressed Beef Co. 290, Michael 253, Kraus 209, Hall 346 and Swift 349.

HOGS.—The quality of the hogs fairly satisfactory. Monday the tops opened at \$4, and continued steadily to advance during the week, until finally on Saturday a bunch of 240-lb average went to the scales at \$4.15, the highest price paid for the week. On Monday the bulk opened at \$3.85@3.95, continued steadily with a slight advance each day until finally on Saturday noon the markets closed at \$4@4.10, being the highest price paid during the week. Pigs were only in limited supply and in fair demand, ranging all the way from \$3 to \$3.80. Heavy hogs were somewhat neglected at first of week, but there was a good clearance made of all grades by Saturday noon, and the packers were crying for more. During the past week there were 3,692 hogs shipped to outside purchasers, against 2,750 shipped out one week ago. They were consigned: 6 cars to Chicago, 5 cars to Milwaukee, 3 cars each to Cedar Rapids, St. Louis and Ottumwa; 2 to Newark and 1 each to Paterson and New York.

SHEEP.—During the week there was a larger supply of lambs on the market than for some time past, Nevada and Utah giving the principal share. Native lambs were in good request; some 95-lb average sold at \$5.30, some 71-lb average at \$5.25 and some 80-lb average at \$5.20. A bunch of 625 Nevada lambs of 68-lb average sold at \$5.05, 976 of 66-lb average sold at \$4.85, and 857 of 67-lb average at \$4.65. Kansas lambs of 71-lb average sold at \$4.60; 500 Utah lambs of 65-lb average sold at \$5.65, 540 sold at \$4.50, 900 of 56-lb average at \$4.15, 300 of 55-lb average at \$4.10. A bunch of 1,246 Utah sheep of 103-lb average, 750 of 93-lb average and 1,100 of 96-lb average sold at \$3.50. Owing to the heavy receipts on some days the market slumped on lambs from 15¢@25¢ per 100 lb, and in sheep from 5¢@10¢, but toward the end of the week full market prices were paid. The stockers and feeders were after supplies and bought anything desirable at full market prices. A number of 1,300 New Mexican yearlings of 81-lb average sold to feeders at \$3.75.

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CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

(Continued from page 34).

RIBS—				
October.....	5.35	5.35	5.15	5.17½
December.....	5.02½	5.02½	4.92½	4.92½

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

PORK—				
October.....	8.17½	8.32½	8.17½	8.32½
December.....	8.25	8.40	8.25	8.40
January.....	9.27½	9.37½	9.27½	9.37½

LARD—				
October.....	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.60
December.....	4.62½	4.67½	4.60	4.67½
January.....	4.77½	4.82½	4.75	4.82½

RIBS—				
October.....	5.10	5.12½	5.07½	5.12½
December.....	4.87½	4.95	4.87½	4.95
January.....	4.87½	4.92½	4.87½	4.92½

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

PORK—				
October.....	8.27½	8.27½	8.20	8.25
December.....	8.35	8.37½	8.27½	8.32½

LARD—				
October.....	4.55	4.57½	4.55	4.55
December.....	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.60

RIBS—				
October.....	5.12½	5.12½	5.07½	5.10
December.....	4.87½	4.92½	4.87½	4.90

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

PORK—				
October.....	8.15	8.17½	8.12½	8.12½
December.....	8.30	8.32½	8.20	8.20

LARD—				
October.....	4.52½	4.52½	4.40	4.40
December.....	4.60	4.60	4.45	4.45

RIBS—				
October.....	5.02½	5.05	4.92½	4.95
December.....	4.87½	4.87½	4.82½	4.82½

TIPS ON THE MARKET.

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webb & Co., says of provisions: "The yellow fever South has had tendency to kill speculation in nearby stuff and stop demand from certain territory South. However, have had a good decline in meats, and thinks stuff a purchase now, especially ribs; think have seen the worst of the scare and that business will pick up and prices advance. Some demand for future green and S. P. hams; 16 average green sold at 6½c. for November and December; but few offering at this price. S. P. hams and picnics for spot dull and lower, with demand slack; fat backs in good demand, but very scarce; bellies dull and at premium over ribs; somewhat reduced, yet are very scarce. Think January stuff about low enough for present."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Written expressly for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by Mallory, Son & Zimmerman Co.)

HOGS.—The hog market, like nearly everything else during the past week, developed the fact that it was running under too high pressure, and demonstrated more fully than ever that there are two sides to the market. It would appear to those who have been identified with the trade for the past fifteen or twenty years that operators should look with suspicion, part of the time at least, on an advance in the market, but the general sentiment seems to favor a continuation of the market either one way or the other. The advance in the market for hogs the first of the week caused a material increase in the receipts, and owing to the sharp decline in the market for provisions the packers held off and succeeded in establishing a decline of 15¢ to 30¢, compared with the best time of the week. The reports, on account of the so-called yellow fever, seem to be manipulated for the benefit of the speculators, and rather sharp fluctuations have been the result. Trading has been materially reduced, although the cash demand for most grades of hog product continues good. When it is known the actual mortality in the South is not above normal and that cold weather will soon cause the quarantines to be lifted, we believe the bears in the provision market will regret the position taken by them. The quality of the hogs

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THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPERTS AS THE STANDARD OF REPUTATION.

this week somewhat better, owing to the fact that a fair percentage of the receipts were shipments which have been held back waiting for higher prices. There are the usual number of old sows and common hogs, which are still selling at a discount. Choice bacon hogs are not plentiful and still command a good premium. From the indications at hand we do not anticipate anything like excessive receipts for the next sixty days at least, and with no unusual or abnormal conditions to meet, we still feel friendly toward the market, especially on a basis of about 4c. for good hogs in Chicago.

We are working on our regular annual crop report for the coming winter season, and expect to have it completed within the next two weeks at which time we will be in position to form a more definite opinion regarding the supplies and the situation generally. Present prices for hogs are considerably higher than the market for provisions, and with a continuation of this state of affairs common grades of hogs will continue to sell at a discount.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle for the week were light and the buyers seemed anxious for all grades, prices advancing 15¢ to 25¢. Since Tuesday, however, the receipts increased considerably at all markets, and, as usual, a reaction set in and the advance noted the first of the week has been almost entirely lost, with the exception of Western cattle, which ruled strong throughout.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs continue liberal, but the demand is good for anything suitable for feeding and slaughtering purposes, and prices are well sustained. We still look for large receipts of sheep and lambs, and would not advise any one to figure on much better prices in the near future.

KOBlish'S BEEF SWITCH.

Mr. Frank J. Koblish, of New York, foreman of the killing department of Eastmans', and whose self-acting beef switch is adver-

tised in this paper, has made a number of changes in the action of the same, looking toward improving it. Patents are now pending in Washington on the switch in its improved form. The switch is already commended by the trade, but with the changes made in it as briefly outlined to us by Mr. Koblish, it promises to be more satisfactory than ever before, and to be a valuable adjunct to packing house machinery.***

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 20.—United States District Judge Foster made a sweeping decision this morning when he declared the Kansas City Live Stock Association illegal under the provisions of the anti-trust law. Judge Foster enjoins the commission from doing business.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23, 1897.—The first formal step toward dissolving all the livestock exchanges doing business in the United States was taken to-day, when United States District Attorney Sawyer, acting under the authority and direction of Attorney-General McKenna, filed a suit in the Federal Court alleging that the operations of the exchange in South Omaha are in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and asking that the members of the body be perpetually enjoined from maintaining the organization. As a result there is a likelihood that the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange may be abandoned by its members. Those who know predict that it will collapse to-morrow. There are 200 members.

Contracts are about to be closed on a new manufacturing plant for the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, at Chicago Heights, Ill. The company is a large producer of asbestos and mixed paints, and will have a largely increased capacity when the new works are completed.

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OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

During the week under review the oleo oil markets in Europe have shown considerable strength, and choice oil advanced to 48 florins, at which price various choice grades have been sold. The steamers Durango and Maasdam arrived this week in Rotterdam with 4,000 tcs. of oil, and the first sales out of same thus far have been 48 florins for choice and 46 florins for good prime oil.

The position of neutral lard is rather unsatisfactory; the European churners do not seem willing to take hold of same, and prices are sagging down without business.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

Sales of oleo oil this week:

Sept. 18. United sold at 46 florins.
 " 21. Harrison sold at 48 florins.
 " 23. Eastman Extra sold at 48 florins.
 " 23. Morris Extra sold at 48 florins.
 " 23. Goldband sold at 46 florins.
 " 21. Calumet stock sold at 46 florins.
 " 24. Midland sold at 46 florins.
 " 24. Monarch sold at 46 florins.

Sales for the week, 2,000 tcs. spot and 960 to arrive.

Sept. 18, stock in first hands, 1,000 tcs.

Sept. 18, stock afloat.—Per stmr. Delano from Balto. Sept. 4, due Sept. 19, 1,060 tcs.; per stmr. Maasdam from New York Sept. 11, due Sept. 23, 1,948 tcs.; per stmr. Urbino from Balto. Sept. 11, due Sept. 26, 1,980 tcs.; per stmr. Tabasco from Balto. Sept. 18, due Oct. 2, 1,065 tcs.; per stmr. Odbam from New York Sept. 18, due Oct. 1, 2,204 tcs. Total, 8,169 tcs.

Sept. 18.—London cable reports: Butter, market quiet and steady; Margarine, market quiet and steady.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Sept. 11, 1896—Butter, 82,768 cwt.; margarine, 17,981 cwt. 1897—Butter, 62,000 cwt.; margarine, 19,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Sept. 18. Per Stmr. Odbam—United, 160; Eastman, 225; S. & S., 500; Hammond, 120; Isaacs, 42; Morris, 845; Armour & Co., 249; Swift, 475.

Sept. 20. Per Stmr. Tabasco—Martin, 180; Armour Packing Co., 300; Armour & Co., 780; Cudahy Packing Co., 75.

Neutral Lard.

Sept. 20. Per Stmr. Tabasco—Cudahy Bros. Co., 75; Armour Packing Co., 50; International, 190.

FIRES.

The big plant of William R. Perrin & Co., in Chicago, packinghouse machinery, was visited by fire early Saturday morning last and damaged considerably. Much valuable machinery was destroyed. The most satisfactory feature of the fire, if fires have such things, was that the company was insured. The Messrs. Perrin & Co. tell us that "We have had a pretty bad scorch. The fire was mainly confined to the machine shop, and, while it was a bad wreck, we do not expect to be delayed over four or five days. Glad to say that we were fully covered by insurance."

Chicago, Sept. 22.—I visited the factory of W. R. Perrin & Co. Tuesday, and found them almost ready to start. Mr. Perrin said that they would be in full operation to-day, and, with the exception of the time lost, would be able to get out their orders in good shape. Mr. Perrin returned from Canada on account of the fire, and reports that his firm is enjoying a large business in that country. They recently furnished the plans for a \$50,000 addition to the plant of J. Y. Griffin & Co., of Winnipeg, Manitoba. D. A. W.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

We are in receipt of a circular from Bramwell, Fern & Co., Manchester, England, informing us that Mr. J. L. Hall is no longer connected with the firm, partnership having been dissolved by mutual consent, dating legally from Sept. 3. The business will be carried on in the future by Messrs. Samuel Bramwell and George Fern. The old firm name was Bramwell, Fern & Hall.

The Lincoln (Neb.) stockyards has a new sheep dipping vat. It is made of Louisiana red cypress. It is a triple swim 90 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches deep and 6 feet wide.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** The following item appeared on our "Advance Sheet" Saturday last, Sept. 18: "Beginning Monday, Sept. 20, the price of fresh heavy beef suet at the melters' will be: To the butchers, 4 cents per pound; to peddlers, 4½ cents per pound. Country suet will be paid for according to quality. No change will be made for the present in the price of shop fat."

** The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. secured a judgment Wednesday against George Glanz, a Mott Haven meat dealer, for \$629.89.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors condemned for the week: 11 calves (460 lb); 50 lb veal, 25 barrels poultry (5,000 lb) 1 box poultry (50 lb), 400 lb sheep and 10 lb liver.

** It is reported that overtures have been made to the New York Butchers' Fat Rendering Association for the sale of their suet by one of the melters.

** All sorts of prices for fat were ruling this week. Two cents were bid last Saturday afternoon, and it was reported that 2¼c. had been bid. It was stated that two months' contracts could be made at 3 cents for shop fat.

** There was considerable excitement on Forty-second streets of this city on Saturday last. Souvenirs were given away at several markets, whilst in others prices were marked down per lb for prime joints much below the cost of the whole carcass per lb wholesale. In looking about for the cause of this public liberality, another advertisement caught the writer's eye, whereon was written: "We do not give souvenirs, but 16 ounces to the pound of the very choicest meats that can be bought for money. Cash trade only and no reduction in prices whatever." Upon inquiry this was found to be a new market just opened at 531 Ninth avenue and fitted up in an elaborate style (by Charles Miller, the West Side fixture manufacturer), for the proprietor, Chas. Groll, the hides, skins and fat dealer. Upon being asked what effect the action of the local butchers had upon the business for the opening day, the cash register slip was referred to and thereon was recorded 922 cash sales. "I have nothing further to add," replied Mr. Groll, "except that I am in the meat business to stay, and don't you forget to mention it."

** The barbecue of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of Albany and Troy, N. Y., which was to have taken place at Lagoon Island on Monday last, had to be postponed owing to the inclement weather. But the executive committee got together and everything was in readiness for the affair. But the executive committee got together and decided that the ox would keep till the following day, when it could be warmed up again. Over 20,000 tickets had been distributed, as the sports that were to take place were of an interesting character and it is stated that contrary to expectation very few were unused the next day. The barbecue was a great success and reflects much credit upon the officers (whose names were recently published in "The Provisioner") and upon the committee, whose untiring exertions was the cause of turning what seemed likely to be a frost into a large attendance and a financial success.

** A reception will be given on Sunday, Oct. 10, to the friends of Vice-president Samuel Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., and Mrs. Weil, and their children at their house, 222 Lenox avenue, in honor of Miss Bella Weil, who is engaged to Dr. M. D. Ledermann, a well-known eye, ear and throat specialist in this city.

** George Dressler, the well-known wholesale butcher, of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, has been indisposed from business on account of illness, and has been ordered to Saratoga for a week by his physician, to recuperate.

** Joseph Haberman returned early this week from a short vacation in the Catskills.

** Deputy Sheriff Loub has received three executions against Macfarland J. Sturges, dealer in meats at 235 Washington Market, from Stern & Rusmore, aggregating \$4,105, in favor of Elias P. Roberts. Mr. Sturges is one of the oldest dealers in the market, having been in business there for about fifty years. His trade was principally with small hotels and restaurants.

** H. Heidelberger opened a new market a few days ago at 389 Eighth avenue, New York City. This is a branch shop of the Market, whose chief packing houses are in Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, L. I., with a market also in Long Island City.

** Frank Newdecker has recently opened a new market at 450 West Boulevard. The whole has been furnished and fitted by Jas. McLean, manufacturer of butchers' fixtures, this city.

** Geo. Bianchi has opened a new bologna shop at 412 West Forty-second street, New York City.

** Joseph Kahn, the East Side butcher, has leased the Occidental Hotel, Broome street, corner Bowery, New York City, and says that it is only fair that having supplied meat for the hungry for so many years, it is now time to provide drink for the thirsty, and it appears that business is booming with him.

** A. S. & I. Block, of Fifth avenue, near Sixtieth street, have had extensive alterations made in their market. It has been enlarged and moved back some 25 feet, with additional marble benches and counters, giving them better and more facilities for the handling of their provisions, meats, poultry, fruits and vegetables, etc.

** Wm. King, Jr., of Madison avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, has had many improvements this week made in his market, the old paneled fronts being taken out and replaced by new marble ones.

** Ferd. Denhardt, of Columbus avenue near Eighty-third street, has had his store depleted and everything new in fittings and fixtures put in, making it now an up-to-date market.

** The fish market at Fiftieth street and Third avenue, which was recently occupied by Callery & Lawrence, and which was burned out a few weeks ago, has been rebuilt and fitted up as a meat market by James McLean, and will be opened this week by H. J. Stone, a butcher of that locality.

** Wm. S. Ayres, of 5 Centre Market, Newark, N. J., has had the old stand demolished and a new ice house 6 x 10 and marble counters placed there instead. It is now one of the best appearing stands in the market.

** F. A. Pfister opened a new shop at 842 East 138th street. The entire new fittings and fixtures were furnished by McLean.

OBITUARY.

Frederick Hax died recently at his home in St. Joseph, Mo., in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Hax was born in Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, May 6, 1829, and came to St. Joseph forty-one years ago, where he engaged in the beef and pork packing business. He was also a pioneer in other enterprises, but retired from active personal management of his affairs seven years ago, devoting his time to looking after his investments. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Hax has spent much of his time in the mild climate of California.

FINANCIAL.

The Proctor & Gamble Company, of Cincinnati, soap manufacturers, on Tuesday declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after Oct. 15.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The butcher store at the bridge, Milford, Del., formerly occupied by W. H. Davis, will on the 23d inst. pass into the hands of Mark H. Johnson.

H. Faurot & Son, the North Main street butchers, of Carthage, Mo., have sold their business to Grant Price, of Cherokee, Kan., and will give possession about Oct. 1.

Wm. Morrow of Flushing has purchased the meat market and house of R. R. Vaughan, of Bayport, Mich., and will take charge on Nov. 1.



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SELL? PUT IT ON PAGE 45. DO YOU
WANT BARGAINS? SECURE THEM
ON PAGE 45.**

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 10.)

The Chicago market opened weak and remained so through the day with light speculation. It was estimated that the stocks there at the close of the month would be 235,000 lbs. lard, 150,000 lbs. pork and 23,000,000 pounds of ribs. Pork opened 2 lower, and sold off further, with September option closing at \$8.12; October was at \$8.15, up to \$8.22, back to \$8.12, closing \$8.12 bid; December opened at \$8.30, sold to \$8.32, back to \$8.20, closing \$8.20 bid; January opened at \$9.25, sold down to \$9.22, up to \$9.30, down to \$9.17, closing at \$9.17 bid. Lard opened 2½ points lower, and declined 12 points more, with September opening at 4.52, and closing at 4.40 asked; October was at 4.52 at the opening, going down to 4.40, closing at 4.40 asked; December opened at 4.60, sold off to 4.42, closing at 4.45@4.47; January opened at 4.72, went off to and closed at 4.60. Ribs were down at the opening 5½ points, and declined further 2½ points, with September opening at 5, sold down to 4.97, up to 5.02, closing at 4.95; October opened at 5.02, sold down to 5, up to 5.05, back to 4.92, closing at 4.95; December opened at 4.85, went to 4.87, back to and closing at 4.82 asked; January opened at 4.87, back to 4.82, up to 4.87, down to 4.80, closing at 4.82 asked.

The New York market was dull and lower on lard, with 250 tcs. Western sold at 4.70, cost and freight; tank quoted at 4.60. City steam was held to 4.70, with few bids over 4.50. Of cut meats sales of 9,000 lb pickled bellies, 14-lb average, packed, at 7; 500 pickled shoulders at 5¼, 1,200 pickled hams at 8¼@8½. Refined lard was easier and dull; Continent at 5.30, South America at 5.75, do., kegs, 6.95; compound at 4¼@5. Neutral lard held at 6¼ for choice. Pork sold at \$8.50@ \$9.12½ for old mess and \$9.25@ \$10 for new mess for 350 bbls. Other products were unchanged. Receipts of hogs at the West 48,000 head, of which 22,000 head at Chicago, where the market was strong to 5c. higher. Last year, same day, Chicago had receipts of 26,700 head, and all Western points 48,600 head.

TALLOW, STEARINE AND OILS.

(Continued from page 14.)

For tallow the market had not further changed. Sales of 125 bbls. city-to-day at 3½. A lot of 500 tcs. packers' had been sold at 4½ in Chicago, but 4 the market there at the close.

In stearine there were reduced bids for lard to 5½, and 5¾ would probably buy. For oleo stearine Chicago was weak, with sellers at 5½ and 5¾ bid, while New York was offered at 6, and bidding unimportant, although a moderate demand would prompt steady holding.

Of grease there were sales of 300 tcs. at 3½ for B. white, and 3¼@3½ for bone, with A. white quoted at 3¾, although 3¾ might buy.

Of oleo oil a sale of prime had been made in Rotterdam at 46 florins.

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from Page 18.)

The day's market was dull. There were no export orders of consequence. There was a lot of 100 bbls. prime yellow offered at 25, but no large lots could be obtained at that price, and other small lots were held at 25½. Demand is at a standstill pending developments. There were 250 bbls. white sold at 29@30. The mills are holding crude above buyers' views. There is some disposition to sell at 18, in bulk, but buyers are scarce over 17, and our local refiners practically decline to bid.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS.

The receipts and shipments of hogs in the cities named from Sept. 17 to Sept. 23 inclusive, with comparisons for the same time in 1896, were as follows:

	Receipts.	1897.	1896.
Cincinnati	14,789	14,789	14,183
East Liberty	12,600	12,600	15,200
Indianapolis	15,200	15,200	19,500
Peoria	4,900	4,900	10,750
Milwaukee	15,110	15,110	12,812
	Shipments.	1897.	1896.
Cincinnati	6,985	6,985	7,486
East Liberty	14,600	14,600	15,600
Indianapolis	2,800	2,800	3,598
Peoria	49	49	4,706

See Table of Contents, page 9, in this issue, indicating location of Kansas City Live Stock Review, which shows receipts of hogs in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—3:45 P. M. Exchange closing.—Beef—Extra India mess, firm, 67s. 6d.; prime mess firm, 56s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western firm, 50s.; prime mess medium Western firm, 46s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb. dull, 30s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb. firm, 33s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb. firm, 34s.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb. firm, 32s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb. firm, 31s. 6d.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lb. stocks exhausted; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb. firm, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb. quiet, 28s. Lard—Prime Western quiet, 24s. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 18s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull, 16s. 9d.

CAKE AND MEAL.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans is steady with quotations unchanged. Receivers' prices are quoted as follows: Cottonseed meal jobbing at depot, \$18.50@ \$18.75 per short ton, and \$20@ \$20.25 per long ton for export f. o. b.; oilcake, \$20@ \$20.25 per long ton f. o. b.

DANISH BUTTER.

Food and Sanitation, of London, comments on the defense of Danish butter made by the Royal Danish Agricultural Society, and says: "Taking, however, their (the Society's) own admissions, 54 dairies and farms out of 2,100 were defective and the experts only inspected 300 per year. This inspection is nothing to our inspection in England, and the percentage insanitary throws grave suspicion upon the healthfulness of Danish butter. The apologists wisely say nothing about the 15 per cent. of margarine put into Danish butter."

CHAMPION TETZEL'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The Chicago Journal says: "In answer to a challenge recently issued by Paul Tetzol, of New York City (which was printed in 'The National Provisioner') M. F. Mullins, foreman of Swift's abattoir, makes the following proposition: 'If Mr. Tetzol means business and will put up the money to show it, I will make a match with him for \$5,000 a side, or any sum Mr. Tetzol wishes, the match to be governed by the American rules for butchering contests. Let Mr. Tetzol deposit \$500 with The Chicago Journal to show his good faith and he need look no further for a contest.'"

H. L. Cutler has purchased an interest in the meat business of Charles Schmeirer at Corona, Cal. The business will be conducted at the old stand under the new firm name of H. L. Cutler & Co.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Provision rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Hull are 2s. 6d. per ton, and all other rates in proportion. Marseilles rates remain unchanged, for which port large consignments have been made during the week. Direct port, U. K., 3d. less for small steamers and 4¼@6d. for large steamers berth terms. Direct port Continent, large steamers berth terms 3s. @ 3s. 1½d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,419	1,135	23,711	695	
Sixtieth St.	4,335	3,261	18,096	825	
Fortieth St.					12,412
Hoboken	2,183	43	55	1,516	
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,384				3,322
Scattering		95	386		
Totals	12,324	1,21	4,516	43,709	24,984
Totals last week ..	11,496	104	1,691	44,146	26,108

Weekly shipments:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quar. Beef.
Eastmans Company			4,660
D. H. Sherman			520
Nelson Morris			2,340
Swift & Company			1,902
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger ..	1,005		2,491
J. Shamberg & Son	755		
Pritchard, Moore & Co.	180		
A. McIntosh	143		
J. A. Hathaway	150		
Total shipments	2,70		11,813
Total shipments last week ..	3,583	80	12,618
Boston " this week ..	3,132	3,693	11,609
Baltimore "	921	1,370	1,110
Philad'a. "	300		1,910
Newport News "	709		
Montreal "	3,432	2,802	
To London	3,493	4,462	3,793
To Liverpool	4,096		19,259
To Glasgow	1,374		
To Bristol	467		
To Hull	230		
To Southampton	374		2,780
To Newcastle	155	76	
To Cardiff			
Totals to all p. rts.	11,263	7,310	25,842
" " last week ..	12,402	7,001	26,671

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers	5 15 a 5 35
Medium to fair native steers	4 90 a 5 10
Common native steers	4 25 a 4 85
Stags and Ovens	2 25 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows	1 75 a 3 50
Good to prime native steers one year ago ..	4 50 a 4 70

LIVE CALVES.

A fairly active market prevails; veals are very firm with other calves steady. We quote: Live veal calves prime, per lb. 5 a 8½; Live Calves, buttermilk, per lb. 3¼ a 4½.

LIVE HOGS.

The tone of the market is firm at 10c. advance on last week's figures. We quote: Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) 4 50 a 4 60; Hogs, heavy 4 60 a 4 70; Hogs, light to medium 4 40 a 4 50; Pigs 4 00 a 4 50; Roughs 4 00 a 4 50.

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs slow and weak to 5c. lower; light, \$3.90@ \$4.35; mixed packers, \$3.80@ \$4.30; heavy shipping grades, \$3.05 ers, \$3.80@ \$4.30; heavy shipping grades, \$3.05 @ \$4.25; rough packing grades, \$3.00@ \$3.75. Hogs closed firm; packers bought 25,000; shippers bought 8,000; left over, 4,000. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are \$21,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs 5@10c. lower, at \$3.35@ \$4.40.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs lower; Yorkers, \$4.60, later at \$4.55@ \$4.60; mediums, \$4.50@ \$4.55; heavy, \$4.40@ \$4.55; pigs dull; skips to choice, \$3.25@ \$4.55; roughs, \$3.80@ \$4.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady and 10@15c. lower than yesterday's prices; best Yorkers and medium weights, \$4.55@ \$4.60; fair to good Yorkers, \$4.50@ \$4.55; fair to best pigs, \$4.40@ \$4.50; heavy weights, \$4.35@ \$4.40.

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Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester
Co., and Yonkers.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs active at \$4.20@5.37½.

MILWAUKEE.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.55@3.70; mixed, \$3.45@4.05; light, \$3.95@4.15; rough, \$3.30@3.45.

PEORIA.

Live hogs fairly active and about steady at yesterday's close: light, \$4@4.20; mixed, \$3.90@4.15; heavy, \$3.85@4.10; roughs, \$3.50@3.75.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5@10c. lower; Yorkers, \$4.20@4.25; packers, \$4@4.20; butchers, \$3.90@4.25.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Sheep steady at below quotations, lambs being a shade easier, very few exceeding 6c. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Southern, per lb.	6 1/4
" sheep, good to prime, "	3 1/4 4 1/4
" poor to fair, "	2 3/4 3 3/4

LIVE POULTRY.

Demand continues active. Jewish dealers stocking up for their New York trade; market very firm on fowls at 13c. per lb. The proportion of chickens was not large, and nearly all offerings sold at 11@11½c. Roosters quite plenty and without improvement. Turkeys in slightly larger supply, but selling well when choice, though poor stock drags at low and irregular figures. Ducks in large accumulation, very weak and lower, with average Western not exceeding 50c., and some of the poorest range down to 40@45c. Geese steady. Pigeons weak. We quote:

Spring Chickens, local and Western, per lb.	11	11 1/2
" Southern, "	11	11
Fowls, per lb.	13	13
Roosters, per lb.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	11	12
Ducks, Western, per pair.	40	45
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair	40	45
Geese, Western, per pair.	1 00	1 25
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair.	90	1 10
Pigeons, old, per pair.	20	20
" young and mixed, per pair.	10	15

DRESSED BEEF.

There is very little change in the market prices this week; trade has been quiet, demand slow, with fair receipts of Western dressed. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	8 1/2	8 1/2
" light	7 1/2	8 1/2
Common to fair Native	7	8
Choice Western, heavy	8	8 1/2
" light	7 1/2	8 1/2
Good to prime Western	7	7 1/2
Common to fair Texan	6 1/2	7
Good to choice Heifers	6	6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers	5 1/2	6
Choice cows	6	6 1/2
Common to fair cows	5 1/2	6
Good to choice Oxen and Steers	5 1/2	6
Common to fair Oxen and Steers	5	5 1/2
Choice Bulls	5 1/2	6
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna	4 1/2	5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

City dressed are in good demand and in only light supply; prices are firm. Country dressed prime and good are the same, but common calves, including buttermilks, are easy and outside quotations extreme. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime	11	12 1/2
" common to good	9	10
" buttermilk	8	9
" Country dressed, prime	8	8 1/2
" common to good	6 1/2	7 1/2
" buttermilks	4	4 1/2
" C. d., poor buttermilks and grassers	3	3 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

The market is slow with plenty of stock, and prices nominal. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	6 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.	6 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	6 1/4
Pigs	6 1/4 7 1/4
Country dressed	4 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

A fairly active market prevails with well maintained prices. The business transacted during the week is a decided improvement from the previous one, while still further betterment is looked forward to. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	9	10
Common to medium lambs	7	9
Good to prime sheep	7 1/2	8 1/2
Common to medium	4 1/2	6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

With continued moderate receipts of Western fowls and chickens the market shows increasing firmness: 12c. for finest dry-picked fowls and 11½c. for best scalded chickens are well established prices, and stocks cleaning up promptly on that basis. Western dry-picked chickens rarely any more desirable than scalded and only exceptional lots salable above 11½c. Philadelphia chickens continue, as a rule, to show irregular quality and average lots show little improvement. Old roosters scarce and occasionally exceed quotations. Spring turkeys sell readily when well grown and plump, at firm prices, but nearly all lots show a larger proportion of small and thin birds mixed in, and such grades neglected. Long Island and Eastern spring ducks in good demand and firm. Choice large Western spring ducks sell readily, but small and thin very dull. Eastern geese in fair request when choice. Squabs firm. We quote:

Spring turkeys, dry-picked, choice, per lb.	16	18
" scalded, "	14	16
" small and thin, per lb.	8	10
Turkeys, old, average lots	10	11
Spring chickens, Phila., fancy, per lb.	15	16
" fair to good	12	14
" West, dry-picked, fancy	11 1/2	12
" fair to good	10	11
" scalded, fancy	10	12 1/2
" fair to good	10	11
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime	12	12
" Western, prim., dry-picked	12	12
" Sou. Western, prime, dry-picked	11 1/2	12
" Western, prime, scalded	11 1/2	12
Old Cocks, Western, per lb.	7	7 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.	12 1/2	12 1/2
" L. I. spring, per lb.	12 1/2	12 1/2
" Western, spring, prime, per lb.	8	9
" poor	6	6
Geese, Eastern, spring, per lb.	14	14
" dark	12	13
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2 00	2 25
" small and poor, per doz.	1 25	1 50

PROVISIONS.

A good demand and firm market for hams. Dried beef sets have advanced to 18@20c. and city pork loins are going well at 9½@10c. Westerns are advanced correspondingly. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	9 1/4	10 1/4
" 12 to 14 "	9	9 1/2
" heavy "	8 1/4	9 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	7 1/2	8
" heavy "	7 1/2	8
Smoked bacon, boneless	10	10 1/2
" (rib in) "	8	9 1/2
Dried beef sets	18	20
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	15	15
" shoulders	6	6 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	7 1/2	9
" heavy "	7	8
Fresh pork loins, City	9 1/2	10
" Western	7 1/2	8 1/2
Pork tenderloins	15	16

FISH.

Jobbing demand slow; outside figures asked in exceptional cases. We quote:

Cod, heads off	5	6
" heads on	3	4
Halibut	11	12
Striped bass	10	10
Shad, fresh	3	5
Eels, skinned	9	12
" skin on	9	12
White perch	3	5
Flounders	3	5
Salmon, Western	13	15
Smelts, Kennebec	10	12
" green	10	12
Lobsters, large	12	14
" medium	7	9
Herbivores	10	12
Red snappers	10	12
Mackerel, medium	10	12
" large	15	20
" Spanish	14	18
Shad, roes	1	1 25
Scallops	1 00	1 25
Soft crabs	1	20
Porgies	4	6
Weakfish	2	3

GAME.

Receipts are light of most all descriptions. Woodcock and partridges sell promptly at firm figures; wild ducks go slowly, grouse and reed birds have to be selected, large and fat to fetch top prices; others slow and irregular. Venison has little call and prices nominal. We quote:

Woodcock, per pair	30	1 00
Partridges, per pair	1 00	1 25
Grouse, per pair	50	90
Reed birds, per doz	30	50
Wild ducks, teal, blue wing, per pair	25	40
Venison, fresh, per lb.	15	18

BUTTER.

Receipts for week to date, 21,818 packages; receipts same time last week, 26,308 packages. There is no change in the general conditions governing the butter market. Receipts continue light, and the quantity of fresh fancy creamery available showed no perceptible increase. A fairly good demand exists for strictly fancy creamery, which rules firm at 20c. The better grade of under-grade goods is meeting good inquiry and moving out quite well. Poorer grades have some call, but work out slowly. The cooler weather permits a freer movement of June creamery, but it is limited largely to the drawing on their own goods by jobbers, not much being done as yet on the open market. Export trade rules quiet on all grades of goods. Imitations, when fancy, have some demand, but there is little offering. Dairies steady with light receipts and only quiet demand. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	20
" firsts	18
" seconds	16
" thirds	13 1/2
" State, extras	18
" firsts	16
" thirds to seconds	13 1/2
" June make, extras	18 1/2
" firsts	15
" thirds	13
State dairy, half skrin tubs, extras	17
" firsts	15
" seconds	13
" thirds	11
" Tins, etc.	12
Western imit. tion creamery, best	14
" firsts	12
" seconds	10
" thirds	8
" factory, extra (June packed)	12 1/2
" firsts	11 1/2
" fresh, firsts	11 1/2
" seconds	10 1/2
" thirds	7 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts for week to date, 21,136 boxes; receipts same time last week, 19,523 boxes. There is a continued absence of demand of any importance for large full cream cheese and prices entirely nominal. Supplies are not large and if exporters succeed in obtaining fair orders, there would be little trouble in cleaning up the market on the present basis of quotations. Small size full cream are receiving fair attention from the home trade and fancy grades firmly held. Skims in only moderate supply; prices nominally unchanged. Cable, 45c. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	9	9 1/2
" white	9	9 1/2
" choice	8 1/2	8 1/2
" fair to good	8 1/2	8 1/2
" common	7 1/2	8 1/2
" colored, small, fancy	9	9 1/2
" white	9 1/2	9 1/2
" small, choice	8 1/2	9
" common to good	7 1/2	8 1/2
" light skims, choice, small	7 1/2	7 1/2
" large	6 1/2	7
" part "	6 1/2	7
" good to prime	5	5 1/2
" common to fair	4	4 1/2
" full skims	3	3 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts are running a little lighter than last week; the total since Monday has been 31,650 cases, against 33,011 cases for first half of last week. The supply is still liberal, however, of all grades below fancy fresh. These are not plenty and are being taken quite readily at 17½c. Some holders of extra fancy goods have slightly higher ideas, but the trade is drifting off more and more to refrigerators and dealers have, as a rule, had no difficulty in supplying their wants with top qualities at 17½c. There is still much complaint of quality in average receipts and defective fresh collections, showing bad effects of heat or holding are very freely offered, dull and irregular. Seconds in fair demand and steady. More movement in early packed refrigerators, and while most sales are still at 14½c., we hear of enough fancy goods reaching 15c. to warrant the quotations as an outside figure. We quote:

State and Penna., fancy, per doz.	18	18 1/2
" fair to good	16 1/2	17 1/2
Western, Northern sections, fancy	17 1/2	17 1/2
Western, av. ra. e prime	17	17
Western, fair quality	15	16
West. n. poor to fair, case count, per doz.	10	14
Western, dirties, candled, case count.	10	10
Western, dirties and secos, ord., case count.	7	8 1/2
Checks, per 30-doz. case	2	2 40
Refrigerator stock, early packed, choice	14 1/2	15
" fair to good	14	14

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* The Chicago dealers in butterine who were arrested for violating the new Illinois law on warrants issued by justices living in Cicero and Austin interposed a barrier to the annoyance and loss of time which would be involved if they were obliged to appear in the western suburbs. They came in a body to the sheriff's office and surrendered themselves. Lawyer Prendergast for the prisoners applied to Judge Haney for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the anti-butterine law. All the dealers were released on their own recognizance, and hearing of arguments on the petition was set for Sept. 28.

* Judge Brill, in St. Paul, Minn., last week took up the trial of the Minnesota Packing and Provision Company, Limited, of Great Britain, against the Minnesota Packing and Provision Company, of Minnesota, the St. Paul Refrigerator Car Co. and others. Readers of "The National Provisioner" are familiar with this case, and the result of the same will be made known in due time.

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BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, Sept. 18, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on Sept. 18, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Abrahamson, Louis, 84 Ludlow; to Komblet & Teiber	\$33
Baltensperger, Hy., 305 E. 9th; to W. Schaefer	60
Bergman, Eugenia, 425 6th Ave.; to C. H. Reed	1,200
Hayman, Jacob, 316 Stanton; to M. Klein	75
Holfelder, J. J., 1887 3d Ave.; to Gertrude Holfelder (Provision Fixtures)	400
Leprell, John, 980 Columbus Ave.; to C. H. Hincke	115
Roth, Hannah, 2213 8th Ave.; to J. Levy	700
Solkin & Gordon, 59 Hester; to B. Disler (Fish Market fixtures)	300
Wagner, Hy., 1024 Boulevard; to D. Cook	300
Wissenberger, Julius, 446 W. 38th; to M. Ast	500
Yankelwitz, David, 75 Broome; to E. Fleisher	40

Bills of Sale.

Gibb & Co., 150 Willis Ave.; to H. Scheer	1,200
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KINGS COUNTY (New York.)**Chattel Mortgages.**

Grimm, W., 225 McDougal; to P. Grimm	200
--------------------------------------	-----

ESSEX COUNTY (New Jersey.)**Chattel Mortgages.**

Kupperstein, Louis; to B. H. Kaufman (Butcher Shop)	150
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HUDSON COUNTY (New Jersey.)**Bills of Sale.**

Fitzpatrick, Michael; to T. Troy (Grocery and Meat Business)	Nom.
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NEW YORK CITY.

Greenberg, Max, 646 3d Ave.; to T. Kleinberg (Store Fixtures)	\$350
Menges, C. A., 575 Eagle Ave.; to F. Schmidt	500
Schring, E. W., 1825 Main; to C. H. Hincke	200
Swift, W. H., 589 8th Ave.; to Michael & Hamburger (Store Fixtures)	50

Bills of Sale.

Ahrens, Herman, 42 W. 30th; to M. Nielsen	600
Bandler, G., 426 E. 81st; to H. Wiener	1
Cooke, E. B. & W. S., 123 9th Ave. and 247 Bleecker; to C. Bunge	1
De Sio, Assunta, 428 East 113th st.; to D. R. Luigi	155
Eggers Bros., 45th st. and 9th Ave.; to P. J. Curry	2,000
Kerls, Chas., 17 Columbus Ave.; to Paul Kerls	1
Lange, August, 141st st. and Amsterdam Ave.; to J. Wefer	450
Meyer, Wm., 651 Elton Ave.; to L. Obermeyer	475
Obermeyer, Louis, 651 Elton Ave.; to A. Schultz	472
Taylor, F. B., 131 Grand Boulevard; to W. Creuling (Store Fixtures)	1

KINGS COUNTY (New York.)**Chattel Mortgages.**

Cordts, N., 329 Nostrand Ave.; to H. Dreyfuss (Store Fixtures)	350
Flemming, Lillian C., 257 Flatbush Ave.; to W. Craft (Store Fixtures)	73
Hegstedt, R. H., 733 Hicks; to Emma Hegstedt (Store Fixtures)	2,000
Same, 802 Flatbush Ave.; to same (Store Fixtures)	2,000
Schneider, H., Sutter and Christopher Aves.; to D. Schneider	300

HUDSON COUNTY (New Jersey.)**Bills of Sale.**

Hoffman, Wilhelm et al; to C. Tiemann (Grocery Store)	200
Tierrmann, Charles; to B. Lips (Grocery Store)	200

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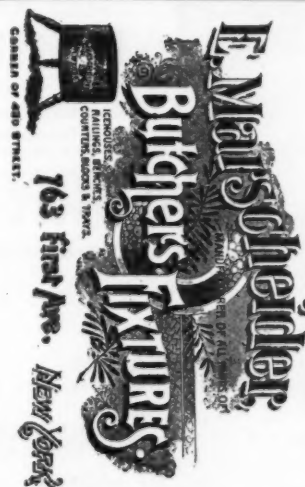
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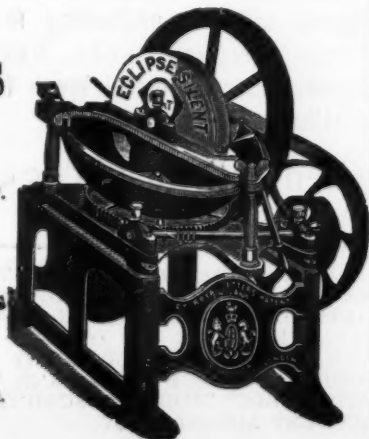
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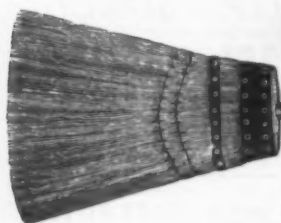
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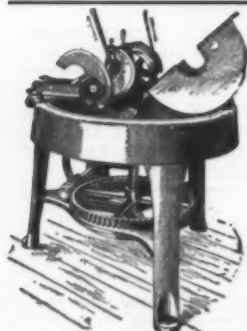
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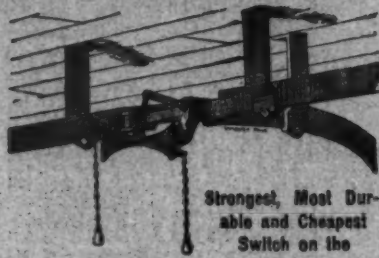
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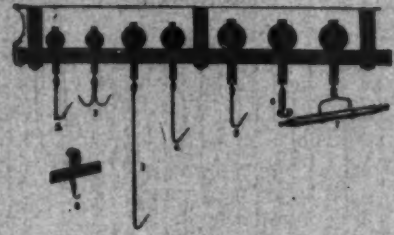


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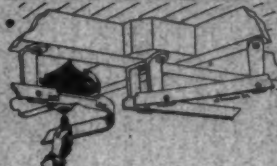


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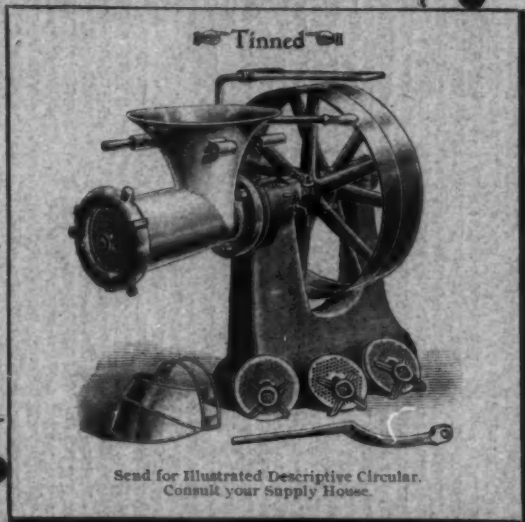
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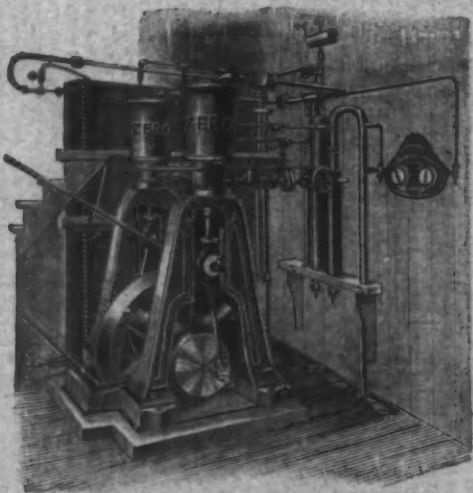
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